

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 738.—VOL. XXVI.]

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1855.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE.]

LETTERS ON THE WAR AND THE EASTERN QUESTION.—(No. IV.)

(From our Special Correspondent.)

VIENNA, April 14, 1855.

ANOTHER week of delays. The Third Point is the giant in the path. It blocks the way, perplexes the bold, alarms the timid, and demands that vigorous treatment which few seem disposed to give it, until favourable news from the Crimea shall reduce its dimen-

sions. M. Drouyn De Lhuys and Ali Pacha having arrived, and the Conference being *au complet*, and having no one else to wait for, a meeting was held on Monday last. But Point Number Three had taken possession of the Council Chamber. There it stood, shapeless, indistinct, and terrible; a bugbear to Austria, a stumbling-block to Russia, a formidable difficulty to England and France; and an object of curiosity not unmixed with alarm to the Ministers of the Ottoman Porte. There it still stands; and the Conference has been adjourned to give the Rus-

sian Ministers time to receive the fresh instructions from St. Petersburg for which they have applied.

Diplomatic secrets are well kept in Vienna. Not even stock-jobbery can find them out. Indeed, if they are not to be closely kept in this city—which is the very fountain head and University of Diplomacy—the Alma Mater of intrigue and chicanery, where are they to be kept? Not to have matriculated here is to have small standing and character in the astutest and insincerest of all professions; and here, therefore, above all places



VISIT OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.—THE GRAND CORRIDOR IN WINDSOR CASTLE.—(SEE PAGE 371.)

in the world, secrecy—if it be desirable—may be most successfully imposed, by the high priests of the calling upon the neophytes that minister in bureau and council-chamber. To pretend to know in what manner the Ministers of the Allied Powers expect to induce Russia to consent to the diminution of her naval preponderance in the Black Sea, is to pretend a knowledge which is strictly confined to those high personages themselves, and which they have agreed not to communicate until the Conferences are concluded. But although nothing can be positively known, much that must, *ex-necessitate*, be true can be surmised by those who make contemporary history their study. In addition to this a good deal may be ascertained by those same principles of induction which led Adams and Leverrier to the discovery of the planet Neptune long before that distant globe had been seen by the eyes of mortal man.

The bare facts of the week are few; but they are suggestive. M. Drouyn de Lhuys—besides having had interviews of some duration with the Emperor Francis Joseph and with Lord John Russell—was, soon after his arrival, closeted for two hours with the veteran Prince Metternich, the Nestor of the Austrian empire, as well as of European diplomacy. What passed between them is, of course, a secret. This much, however, it may be permitted to observe. The Prince, though of great age, and too old to pay visits, is glad to receive them; is in full possession of all his mental faculties; and adheres to the anti-Russian policy of his earlier years, and which he has consistently and ably advocated since 1815. The distrust, if not hatred, of Russia which M. de Metternich feels is shared by every subject of the Austrian monarchy, having German blood in his veins, who has not been bribed by the ribands, stars, and crosses, or the gold, of the Emperor Nicholas. Upon the subject of this systematic bribery and corruption I shall have some interesting details to communicate on a future occasion. In the meantime, it is considered a favourable circumstance that M. Drouyn de Lhuys should have had this little conference of his own with so distinguished a statesman as Prince Metternich. For a longer period than any other servant of the Austrian Crown, the Prince has combated the malignant influence of Russia; and he has, in his old age, the satisfaction of knowing, that, if at one time he was wiser than his countrymen in this respect, he no longer stands alone, but has millions to agree with him.

Nor has this been the only conference bearing upon the great question which has been held during the week. Almost every day, in the inner cabinet of Count Buol, there has been an assemblage of diplomatists (at which no Russians have been present) to debate *en succursale*, but without official character, upon the knots and difficulties which, failing the sword, the cunning and facile fingers of the men of red tape are expected to untie. It is believed that Messrs. Gortschakoff and Titoff have in reality received the full instructions from St. Petersburg for which they are supposed to be waiting, but that they are glad of any opportunity or excuse for postponement; having an expectation that, by a judicious delay in approaching the Third Point, means may be found to open the door for the admission of Prussia to the Conferences. In this, however, it is likely that they will be disappointed. Although there are rumours afloat, derived from the Belgian and German papers, that the policy of Austria and Prussia will no longer be divergent, it is not probable that the King of Prussia has become so courageous as to resign the leadership of Germany to his Austrian rival. There is an old proverb which says that "you cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear." In like manner, no circumstances can make a safe politician or wise statesman of the King of Prussia. He flounders in a double set of difficulties, where an honest and single-minded man would get rid of one or both, by the force of his honesty and single-mindedness—things unattainable by him, whom the Czar Nicholas first called "Cliequot." Whether the rumour alluded to means that Prussia is to join the Western Powers, or that Austria is to detach herself wholly or in part from the policy of Great Britain and France, would only be of use to inquire if the rumour had any foundation.

But leaving Prussia to the dishonourable isolation in which the irresolute policy of the King has placed a nation that still claims to be a leading State in the comity of the world, it is apparently but too certain that Austria fears to take the final leap. She hates Russia—but she dreads war. She would rejoice to see the Czar humiliated and beaten by the armies and fleets of England and France. She would be delighted at the fall of Sebastopol. She would sing Te Deums and clap hands for joy at the decisive triumph of the Allies by land or by sea—in the south or in the north—in Finland or in the Chersonesus. But she dreads that an active participation in a war which might last for many years would entail upon her such financial sacrifices as would inevitably lead to bankruptcy. In one phrase, though a somewhat vulgar one, Austria "is not up to the mark." But the people of England may be assured that she will ultimately come, or be forced up to it, if no successes of our arms shall expedite the solution of the question, or if the Czar shall not yield all that is asked of him.

It is not only because the Emperor and his Ministers, backed by public opinion, sympathise with the Allies; it is not only because the well-understood interests of Austria are more intimately, perhaps, than even those of Great Britain and France, involved in the defeat and punishment of Russia, and point to them as absolutely essential to her well-being as well as to the tranquillity of all Europe that, *coute qui coute—per fas aut nefas*, with a good grace or with a bad one, with reluctance or with alacrity, with compunctious misgivings or with cheerful courage, she must cast in her lot with Civilisation and the Allies against Barbarism and the Muscovites. There is another and possibly still more cogent reason why Austria must no longer stand shilly-shallying upon the brink of the great war-current without boldly plunging into it. That reason is a financial one. Austria fears war because her finances have been sorely mismanaged; because she has not recovered from the shock of the revolutions of 1848 and 1849; and because the necessary expenses of the struggle would in all probability adjourn *sine die* those fiscal reforms and commercial developments which alone can save her from insolvency. But her neutrality, if such an abdication of her rights and her interests were possible, would lead to the same catastrophe. Without being at war with Russia, she maintains on a war footing a magnificently-appointed

army of 600,000 men—of whom at least 250,000, if not 300,000, might be disbanded if peace were restored to Europe. Within the last twelvemonth she has expended a sum not far short of 300,000,000 of florins (or nearly £25,000,000 sterling) in the *matériel* of war necessary to fit this noble army for the field. Her baggage-waggons, her guns of large and small calibre, her ammunition, her warlike stores of every kind, are the admiration of her own officers and of all strangers who have studied the art of war. And is all this expenditure to be incurred for the barren office of a looker-on? By leaving France and England to fight the battles of the world, she would have to keep up the same forces as she does now and has done for two years. She could not spare a single soldier. If her armies do not fight, they will be compelled to watch; and watching, if not altogether so safe and so honourable to a great Power, will be almost equally expensive as coming to blows. In such a case, too, Austria would get nothing in return for her immense expenditure but the contempt of Europe, and of her own subjects. She would sink in the scale of nations; while the grim figure of Revolution would stalk in her footsteps, and darken her future history. That Austria would, in any circumstances, make common cause with Russia is a supposition not to be entertained for a moment. Could she be safely, honourably, and cheaply neutral, it is possible—though not at all probable—that she would decline to draw the sword. But even were her policy swayed by no higher than mercenary considerations, she could not be neutral. For the same reasons she could not be hostile to the Allies. Sooner or later she must "take the leap;" and perhaps M. Drouyn de Lhuys, in accordance with Lord John Russell, will find arguments of sufficient cogency to induce her to take it upon that famous point—"Number Three"—which now retards the Conference, and keeps all Europe in suspense and anxiety.

From the semi-conferences or consultations which have taken place during the week in Count Buol's cabinet at the Foreign-office, Lord John Russell and M. Drouyn de Lhuys seem to have kept themselves studiously aloof. Yesterday Lord John Russell and the French Minister betook themselves for a holiday excursion to Reichenau, amid the Sommering Alps, to visit the railway, which is at this point a marvel of engineering skill, and to inhale the fresh breezes and enjoy the beautiful scenery of the Schneeberg, or snowy mountain. They returned this morning at ten o'clock, no doubt like lions refreshed—to attack, if need be, that still greater giant, the "Third Point." An attempt appears to be made in England by a portion of the factious press to throw discredit upon the mission of Lord John Russell, by the statement that his Lordship does not speak French. This statement is untrue. His Lordship, as is well known to his own circle, and as it ought to be known in England, is at no loss in this respect. The only member of the Conferences who does not possess the necessary accomplishment of that language is Arif Effendi, the Turkish Ambassador.

The Conference did not meet to-day, and will not, it is expected, assemble before Tuesday.

THE WAR.—THE FRENCH EXPLANATION.

OUR readers are aware that the *Moniteur* is the organ of the French Government, and that everything which appears in its pages, though it may not be designated official, has the sanction of the authorities. Hence, great importance is attached to two papers lately published in that journal—the first describing with scrupulous exactitude the Eastern expedition, its objects, and the military operations; the second describing the negotiations entered into to obviate or terminate the strife. They are said, especially the first, to have been revised by the Emperor, and both together form an historical narrative of great value. They are to be considered as an explanation given by the Emperor to the French, and acknowledging, therefore, the continued supremacy of that people to whose votes he owes his crown. The first begins by setting forth the causes of war. Russia had violated treaties, invaded a territory, disarmed and threatened Europe. Her armies were occupying the Principalities, were advancing on the Danube, and had even marked out the halting places of a victorious march on the Balkans. Russia found an unexpected obstacle in the heroic devotion of the Turks. But the struggle was an unequal one. It was then France and England, loyally united, did not hesitate to send their fleets and armies to the East, to defend there the integrity of the Ottoman empire, the respect due to treaties, the equilibrium of Europe, and the cause of civilisation.

The Emperor traced out instructions for the illustrious Marshal in whose hands the sword of France was about to be placed, recommending him to bestow the greatest care on the health of the troops, to spare them as much as possible, and not to come to an engagement unless he had made sure of two-thirds at least of the favourable chances. Gallipoli was selected as the landing-place, the *place d'armes*, and the point to which the French were to retire after advancing to the Balkans, should a retreat be necessary. The Marshal was to come to an understanding with Omer Pacha and Lord Raglan as to marching to meet the Russians on the Balkans; or to seize the Crimea; or to land at Odessa or any other part of the coast of the Black Sea. We know that these chiefs selected Sebastopol for their point of attack. The instructions stated, with great foresight:—"The capture of Sebastopol ought not to be attempted unless you are provided with at least half a battering-train and a great many sacks of earth. When you approach that place do not neglect to seize Balaklava, a small port situated four leagues to the south of Sebastopol, and by means of which communications may be easily kept up with the fleet during the continuance of the siege." The Marshal was enjoined always to keep his forces united, but to concert every movement with the English Commander-in-Chief.

The allegation that, after the retreat of the Russians, the Allies ought to have acted upon the Danube and entered Bessarabia is thus disposed of:—"Let us put the matter in the most straightforward manner possible. Without the co-operation (*concours*) of Austria, our army could not advance upon the Danube without incurring the risk of a most fatal catastrophe. We must not forget that our base of operations was the sea. Losing this we risked everything, and compromised everything. Military science and common sense both entered their protest against undertaking operations with 60,000 Anglo-French and 60,000 Turks in an unhealthy and impracticable country, having no means of transport, without any reserves of artillery or organised park—no dépôts of stores or munitions at Schumla, Varna, or Silistria. All these resources, indispensable at the commencement of a campaign, cannot be improvised in a few days, when those who have the management of affairs are 800 leagues distant from their country. These resources might have failed us completely. We should have found ourselves in front of an army of 200,000 men waiting for us on their own ground; or else retreating before us, trying to entrap us into a still more dangerous position, giving us no other alternative than that of a most disadvantageous battle or an impossible retreat. A simple reconnaissance of two days in the Dobrudscha, which cost us more than a most murderous combat, is a proof of what we have advanced. Again we repeat it, a campaign beyond the Danube and on the Pruth is not possible without the co-operation of Austria."

The expedition to Sebastopol having been made the subject of deliberation at Paris and London, and treated at last as a fact, Marshal St. Arnaud received hints to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the nature and amount of the Russian forces in the Crimea; find out whether those forces were too formidable; and land in a spot which may serve as a basis for future operations. The place recommended was Kaffa, as offering great advantages. The commanders, however, to whom the discretion was left, resolved to land at some few leagues distant from Sebastopol. "The glorious battle of the Alma," the document continues, "seemed to prove that they were right. But in the moment of victory they saw clearly enough that without a port they could have no base of operations. Influenced by that irresistible instinct of preservation which never deceives those who listen to it, they directed their course to Balaklava, on the south of Sebastopol. It was clear, too, that the army could not live in the enemy's country without being in direct communication with the fleet. But the consequence of retreating towards the south was to give up the northern heights—in other words, to abandon the idea of investing the fortification. The Anglo-French army, in fact, was not sufficiently numerous to invest the place completely. It was necessary to limit our operations to the southern portion of the town. * * * At the very commence-

ment of this difficult enterprise the Russians took two measures—very efficacious for themselves, and very regrettable for us. The first was the strategic movement of Prince Menschikoff, who, instead of shutting himself up in Sebastopol, marched towards Simferopol—afterwards took the field, and kept up his communication with the fortress. The second was the bold resolution to sink most of the ships of war—a measure which enabled the enemy to render the port inaccessible to our fleets, and to acquire for the defence of the place from five to six hundred guns thus set at liberty, together with their ammunition, and to employ their seamans as gunners at the batteries. Thus, although the guns of the town at the first presented a formidable aspect, new batteries were raised as if by enchantment, and our feeble siege artillery could not extinguish the fire of the besieged. This situation was a serious one. The Generals-in-Chief contemplated it with that calmness which exalts a character to the level of the most difficult responsibilities."

The document enters at length into the principles to be followed in sieges, and explains the impossibility, under the circumstances, of fully investing Sebastopol, the difficulties of the ground, and the many advantages possessed by the Russians; and concludes:—"The history of modern States does not present an example of a more difficult, more glorious enterprise, or one which, by the very grandeur of the obstacles it presents, agrees more nearly with the importance of its object, and that of the States engaged therein. The siege of Sebastopol has scarcely any analogy with any other in military annals. To attack a place which is not invested, when the enemy, superior in numbers, may recruit himself with more provisions and ammunition, and when he keeps the field, is an act of audacity which could be attempted only by England and France united for an object necessary for Europe."

The Second Document, which relates more especially to the negotiations, reports the statement that Russia was the aggressor, and says she wanted a pretext for quarrel, which she found in the dispute with Turkey about the concessions to the Latin Church, making "the tomb of the Saviour a stepping-stone in her stride towards dominion." "Russia," it is affirmed, "wanted to rule at Constantinople; it was necessary to prevent her. Russia, sovereign of the Black Sea, having only to put out her hand in order to grasp the Bosphorus, wished to put the Mediterranean under the dominion of the Sebastopol fleet. While advancing towards the Dardanelles, she advanced her frontier to the shores of the Mediterranean. Wherever her vessels could go her preponderance was certain. From her inaccessible ports she could reach all empires and all kingdoms. Not only had France and England a rival in Russia—not only was Germany being crushed under the enormous weight placed upon her—but Greece, Italy, Spain, Egypt, and all the secondary States, found at the same time their security and their independence extinguished."

"Strange to say, Europe had shut her eyes to the enormous danger attending this northern invasion. In 1828 France and England united with Russia, in burning at Navarino the Turkish fleet, and had destroyed there the force which protected the West. At that period we sought an ally at St. Petersburg, instead of seeing there an enemy both to our influence and our civilisation. In 1805 a fleet had started from Sebastopol, with 12,000 men on board, and disembarking therein Italy had brought the French and Russians into collision in the Mediterranean. This warning, however, deserved to be remembered, for it proved that Russia, by the possession of the Straits, could reach the entrance of the Adriatic from the Euxine. To Admiral Tichakoff the Emperor Alexander gave instructions on the 19th April, 1812, which showed that Russia then contemplated turning to good account the military genius of the Slavonic races, such as those of Servia, Bosnia, Dalmatia, Montenegro, Croatia, Illyria; all of whom, once armed and organised on a military footing with the Hungarians, dissatisfied with the proceedings of their Government, offered an excellent means of disquieting Austria."

"This incendiary plan," says the paper, "could not issue more seasonably from its recess in the archives of St. Petersburg in order to demonstrate to Europe, and especially to the Cabinet of Vienna, the immense interest all the world has in finally placing a barrier against a policy which so completely justified, by its means and ends, the foresight of the Emperor Napoleon I. Should the heirs of Peter the Great ever hold sway at Constantinople, by their power in the Black Sea, Austria, hemmed in, surrounded on all sides by the strong arm of Russia, would be at the mercy of an enterprise such as the one conceived by the daring mind of the Emperor Alexander. Hungary, opened to its action through the Danube, would be delivered up to all the excitements of its remembrances. The Adriatic Sea, exposed to the sudden attack of a Slavonic coalition, would cease to be the channel and the rampart of the Austrian empire, and the key of the Gulf of Trieste might pass, by a surprise, from Vienna to St. Petersburg. There is then nothing more lawful, more essential, or more just before God and the universal conscience, than this resistance, the signal of which was given by the two Maritime Governments of the West, in the month of April, 1854. England and France drew the sword in behalf of all States."

"The Emperor, opening the Legislative Session of 1854, had said in his speech—

"Europe now knows beyond all doubt that, if France draws the sword, it will be so because she is constrained to do so. It knows that France has no idea of aggrandisement. She wishes solely to resist dangerous encroachments. Moreover, I delight in proclaiming it aloud, the age of conquest has passed away never to return; for it is not by widening the limits of its territory that a nation can henceforth be honoured and powerful; it is by taking the lead in generous ideas, and by causing the empire of right and justice everywhere to prevail."

"This solemn declaration left no doubt as to the character of the war.

"Germany, however, came to no decision, and, while notes and counter-notes passed between Vienna, Berlin, and St. Petersburg, the war continued, and developed itself in the Crimea: France and England strove before Sebastopol for the common cause, and were lavish of their blood to secure the independence and stability of Europe. Finally, Austria asked us whether we would consent to treat again on the basis of the four guarantees. There was much hesitation in the councils of the two Allied Powers. The importance, however, of an alliance with Austria for peace as well as for war prevailed. The treaty of the 2nd December was the result of this policy. It was, therefore, out of respect for Austria, from a desire of alliance, defensive and offensive, and to give Germany an unequivocal proof of our moderation, that we agreed to open the negotiations on the basis of the four guarantees, reserving to ourselves, however, the right of introducing any other condition which might arise from the chances of war."

The third of these conditions, that which has for its object the putting a stop to the predominance of Russia in the Black Sea, is the most important and the most contested. Russia has converted the Black Sea into a Russian lake; she has slowly founded there naval establishments of the first rank; she has accumulated there, with as much perseverance as secrecy, considerable naval forces, and it may be said that by this exclusive domination in the Black Sea she has laid permanent siege to Constantinople. This state of things is incompatible not merely with the integrity of the Ottoman empire, but also with the security of entire Europe.

"France and England, therefore, are completely justified in demanding of Russia the limitation of her power in the Black Sea."

Against this claim it is said—"You ask of Russia a concession, which at the most could be the price of the surrender of Sebastopol, and this place is still occupied by the Russian army." To this it is replied, putting the success of the Allies in a strong light—

"It is true we have not yet taken Sebastopol, but what has Sebastopol meanwhile become for Russia? It is no longer a naval fortress, for its fleet, which is either sunk at the entrance of the port, or shut up behind that impassable barricade, has been withdrawn from the struggle. The Black Sea is the field of battle, which we have conquered, or, if you please, which you have abandoned to us. The Russian flag can no longer show itself there. The vessels of France, England, and Turkey plough it in all directions. Its dominion has been transferred. It has passed from Sebastopol to Constantinople. "Who compels us to restore this pledge? Is not this situation the best for us? And not only do we occupy the Black Sea; we besiege Sebastopol, we are in a fortified position at Kamiesch and Balaklava. Omer Pacha is intrenched at Eupatoria; Odessa is menaced by our fleets. What can Russia do? Can it long submit to the blockade which is about to seal up all its ports in the Black Sea and the Baltic, without damage to its moral power, and without ruin to its commerce? Can it exist under this paralysis which strikes at the vital principle of nations—free movement, action, the right of export and exchange of products, and which condemns it to isolation, sterility, and impotence in the immensity of its empire?"

"To demand of Russia to limit its naval forces, or to neutralise the Black Sea—that is to say, to exclude from it all ships of war, to whatever nation they may belong, is thus to ask much less than we have already acquired by war, and which it rests with us to keep without effort. What is necessary in order that Russia shall no more return to the Black Sea? Four vessels of each of the three maritime nations, France, England, and Turkey. Such a squadron would suffice to occupy the Black Sea, and transfer its sovereignty from the Crimea to the entrance of the Bosphorus."

"That which Russia has lost, that which it cannot recover by war, however long continued, is its preponderance in the East. That which it may fairly demand is a proper share of influence in the affairs of the world. That which is demanded of her it is the right and duty of Europe to require. Let her grant it and the repose of the world is assured."

"One final word in terminating this paper. It is a new and perhaps a bold thing to speak of the military and diplomatic conduct of the war while the army is fighting and diplomatists negotiate. We have been of opinion that this is the very time for usefully proclaiming the truth to the country. Truth is dangerous only to the weak; and when one has right and power on one's side, it becomes those who speak—it tranquillises those who hear."

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

ON Monday morning—favoured by a day which overhead was bright, clear, and hot as if it had been July, although the national fog persisted in shrouding with more than ordinary imperviousness the shore and cliffs of Dover—the Emperor of the French landed on English ground. No one doubted that the people of England would receive with acclamations (taking into account the national propensity for hurrahing everything and everybody) the man whose stanchness and straightforwardness, whose good and great qualities, have done more than ever in the same time was done before towards the destruction of national prejudices and dislikes; but, I think, no one could have anticipated anything like the continuous ovation which must have rung in the Emperor's ears almost without ceasing from Dover to Windsor. The thing was incredible; there really never was anything like it. The great sight—or, I would rather say, the great hearing—was in the London streets. The order had been given to the escort and carriages to go from the Bricklayers' Arms to the Great Western station at a trot; but this was altered by Louis Napoleon himself, and the procession passed through the streets at a slow walk. Thus he and his beautiful wife showed themselves fully and closely to the multitudes thronging the streets, whose enthusiastic cheers they were not slow to return by salutes which appeared to have far more in them than mere courtly condescendence. Yet there were not wanting those who breathed more freely when they knew that the cortège had passed without accident through the streets of the metropolis, for they bethought them that, though a blessing to the immense majority, the Emperor Napoleon had been a scourge to some few of his subjects. Many a man thought of the Communists, the Red Republicans, who, exiled from their own, have sought a refuge in our country; they knew that one desperate or insane man may set at nought all the prudent cunning of the police, and even the better protection of an immense popularity, and they shuddered at the idea of a possible crime. Little enough, probably, of this danger thought Louis Napoleon, accustomed almost daily to encounter similar risks in Paris—whether riding like a private gentleman with a single groom, or, as he may be seen nearly every fine day, walking arm-in-arm with his wife, like a *bon bourgeois de Paris*, in the Bois de Boulogne; but others thought of it, and were not sorry when the thing was over. It was calculated that their Majesties would reach the Paddington station soon after five; but owing to the slow pace adopted they were nearly an hour later; consequently, the Queen must have been kept waiting for her guests—a trying thing as we all know for a housekeeper; but, as there is little doubt that her Majesty in the same circumstances, would have done just the same as the Emperor, it is to be hoped she did not much mind it.

I should estimate that, of the immense amount of cheering which greeted the Imperial pair between Dover and Windsor, about 40 per cent was especially to the address of the Empress. It was no wonder—how well she looked—how fit for her great position! Undeniably beautiful—dignified, yet not haughty, but at the same time modest and graceful—the sort of person of whom, if met in any crowd or public place, you would ask, "Who is she?"—this Empress Eugénie—this granddaughter of a Scotch laird.

I cannot help, for a moment, getting back to the war; the rather that by the last accounts we hear that the Allied forces were hard at work before Sebastopol, "administering" 13-inch shells, "exhibiting" 64-pound and other shot, for the benefit of the fortifications and garrison; all which promises a result of some kind, probably to be known before this paper is printed. May it be fortunate! The ubiquitous "own Correspondent" tells us that while Prince Albert was waiting on Dover pier for our illustrious visitors he occupied his time with an examination of a militia-man's shako. The day was warm, but in the Crimea, some month or two hence, the thermometer may be expected to stand thirty or forty degrees higher. Did his Royal Highness ask himself how, in such a temperature, with a knapsack and accoutrements to carry weighing from sixty to seventy pounds, a tight red coat, a tight pair of trousers, and an ill-fitting pair of boots to wear, he would like to have on his head during a long march that wonderful mass of wood and leather? And apropos to that, we hear that the detachments of the Guards who left for the Crimea last week, carried with them nothing but the regular St. James's-park clothing and arms; that is, tight red coats, bear-skins, and Brown Bess. It is a wonder to me how a man can fight at all in hot weather with this accoutrement. I am not a particularly delicate person, but I am convinced that, if I were dressed in the full fig of the Horse Guards, any two active street boys of thirteen or fourteen would have no difficulty in taking me prisoner.

Parliament sits again, and on Monday there was a sort of *omnium gatherum* night, when everybody ventilated his own particular small grievance. One member criticised Mr. Cope's pictures, which seemed an odd subject to bring before the House; and Mr. Wilkinson drew a sad picture of the stationery furnished to the members, declaring that it took six pence to write a note, whereas honourable members cheered as if he had even understated the grievance. The most interesting part of the business was the bringing forward by Sir William Molesworth of the estimate for Parks and Palaces. A large sum is annually voted for this department of the public service, and is most likely, on the whole, properly expended; yet there are always several little things which ought to be done, and which would not cost much, which, just because they are little things, are never attended to. For instance, by the sides of the walks in Hyde-park a breadth of half a dozen or more yards meant to be grass has, between dry weather and foot-traffic, become a bare, hard stratum of soil. In its present state the turf will never spread over it again. Why are not the Park labourers ordered to loosen the surface, sow it with grape seed, and protect it in the usual country fashion, by strewing it with old thorn-bushes? Then the walk on the north side of the Serpentine—uneven, coarsely gravelled, with the roots of the trees which overshadow it allowed to remain exposed—might surely be put in a better plight. In these small matters few gentlemen's parks are so ill-cared for as those which belong to the nation. It is said that permission to let chairs for hire—after the fashion of Paris—has always been refused by the authorities. If true, what unmitigated absurdity! And if there are to be no chairs, why are there not more benches?

Almost every musical man or woman has a pet *maestro* whom he or she asserts to be the first in the land; but, putting these multitudinous special favourites out of court, if their votes as to the first living English composer were taken, they would almost unanimously poll for Sir Henry Bishop. Few have written so much music; and of course with such fertility. Though he has hardly ever written anything without merit, there is much inequality in his compositions, but in some—his glees and ballads—he is *facile princeps*, certainly without an equal in this, and perhaps in any other day. There is the "Chough and the Crow," "Mynheer Van Dunk," "Under the Greenwood Tree," "Where the Wind Blows," and a dozen others. What have we like them—good as they are, equally to the educated and uneducated ear, popular in the street boy's whistle, or accompanied by the musician's piano? And here is Sir Henry Bishop, who for nearly half a century has charmed all ears, whose mere name is an answer to foreign skits at English want of musical taste, old, sick, and poor. Yes, very poor—in want, in debt. No doubt he has been improvident; no doubt age and sickness need not in his case have been embittered by poverty; yet let me hope that the carelessness of his youth may be forgotten by those who are in a position to relieve the distresses of his age. The profession, of which Sir Henry Bishop is an ornament, have not been slow in coming forward to his relief, and I am given to understand that a series of concerts are about to be given not only in London, but also in the principal provincial towns, in the hope of realising a sum sufficient to place him beyond the reach of poverty for the remainder of his life, and perhaps even to make some provision for his family.



THE DEPARTURE FOR SYRIA.

(LE DEPART POUR LA SYRIE.)

To Syria young Dunois will go,
That gallant, handsome knight,
And prays the Virgin to bestow
Her blessing on the fight.
"Oh! thou who reign'st in heaven above,"
He prayed, "grant this to me—
The fairest maiden let me love,
The bravest warrior be."

He pledges then his knightly word,
His vow writes on the stone,
And following the Count, his lord,
To battle he has gone.
To keep his oath he ever strove,
And sang aloud with glee:
"The fairest maid shall have my love,
And honour mine shall be."

Then said the Count, "To thee we owe
Our victory, I confess;
Glory on me thou didst bestow,
I give thee happiness:
My daughter, whom I fondly love,
I gladly give to thee;
She, who is fair all maids above,
Should valour's guerdon be."

They kneel at Mary's altar both,
The maid and gallant knight;
And there with happy hearts their troth
Right solemnly they plight.
It was a sight all souls to move,
And all cried joyously—
"Give honour to the brave, and love
Shall beauty's guerdon be."

ORIGINAL.

PARTANT pour la Syrie,
Le jeune et beau Dunois
Venait prier Marie
De bénir ses exploits:
"Faites, reine immortelle,"
Lui, dit-il, en partant,
"Que j'aime la plus belle,
Et sois le plus vaillant."

Il trace sur la pierre
Le serment de l'honneur,
Et va suivre à la guerre
Le comte, son seigneur.
Au noble vœu fidèle,
Il dit en combattant:
"Amour à la plus belle,
Honneur au plus vaillant."

"On lui doit la victoire
Vraiment," dit le seigneur;
"Puisque tu fais ma gloire
Je ferai ton bonheur.
De ma fille Isabelle
Sois l'époux à l'instant;
Car elle est la plus belle,
Et toi le plus vaillant."

A l'autel de Marie
Ils contractent tous deux,
Cette union chérie
Qui seule rend heureux.
Chacun dans la chapelle
Disait en les voyant:
"Amour à la plus belle,
Honneur au plus vaillant."

The music of this song, which was composed by Queen Hortense, mother of the present Emperor Louis Napoleon, is now the national air of the French Empire. The words are attributed to M. de Laborde. The date is 1809.—From the "Illustrated Book of French Songs," Translated by John Ozenford, Esq.

TRAINING FOR THE GREAT AFFAIR.—For some days there has been a great stir in the Balaklava front. It is not yet exactly known whether Sir C. Campbell is acting on secret information received from the Russian Camp, or indulging the wakefulness of his own nature, or whether it is his plan to get the troops into training for active operations; but certain it is that, during the last few days, the division in the Balaklava front has been turned out regularly between three and four o'clock in the morning. At that hour aides-de-camp have sped in all directions, and from the backs of their horses held converse with officers commanding in encampments, whom they roused in their tents. And the trumpet and the bugle have sounded, the drums have echoed the note of alarm and instant preparation, and the discordant music of the Turks has risen up from the foot of the hill, where the followers of the Prophet eat their pilaff and smoke their pipes in the rear of Sir Colin Campbell's camp. The batteries have been all on the alert; the cavalry drawn up in dense columns, have been seen looming in the far distance of their camp; and the Guards, descending from their hills, near Balaklava, have marched up to support the Highland Brigade in the task of standing under arms for a couple of hours. That task performed, our gallant troops imitate the example of that King of France of whom nursery history records that he marched up a hill, and, having accomplished that feat, marched down again. It is now generally understood that the manoeuvre is a measure of discipline rather than of precaution, for the best-informed assure me that the Balaklava front will in future turn out every morning one hour before daylight. The troops so mustering have a great desire to advance into the plain and reconnoitre the Russian position; and really there appears no reason why we should any longer be left in uncertainty of the exact strength of the force before us. If turning out early in the morning is a good thing for the spirit and discipline of the soldiers, surely a march across the hills and a little skirmishing would still further raise their spirits, confirm their discipline, and improve their health far more than standing under arms during the cold, misty, and fever-rife hour of a Crimean sunrise. Thus do they say and sing in the Camp. It is always the old story: the war-horse champing the bit and pawing the ground. Besides there are many fresh troops out who sicken at the mention of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, but long to have a Balaklava or Inkerman of their own.—Letter from Kadikoi, March 25.

A monument to the memory of the Piedmontese students who fell in the Italian war of independence in 1848-49 was inaugurated in the chapel of the University at Turin on the 30th ult.

DINNERS TO THE MUNICIPALITY OF PARIS.

ON Monday evening the Lord Mayor entertained at dinner, in the Egyptian-hall, the Prefect of the Seine and the other gentlemen connected with the municipality of Paris, who are now on a visit to the metropolis. The company numbered nearly 200, and included, besides the chief magistrate of the city of Paris, M. Delangle, President of the Municipal Council; Senator Thayer; Senator Germain Thibault, Secretary of the Paris Chamber of Commerce; M. Ferrier de Tourrettes, private secretary to the Prefect; M. Millie, Engineer of Brigades and Roads; his Highness Prince Gholab Mahmoud; his Highness Prince Ferozesah, the Right Hon. Lord Mayor of Dublin, and a deputation from the corporation of Dublin, &c.

The loving cup having passed round, the Lord Mayor gave "Her Majesty the Queen," which was received with the usual tokens of loyal affection.

His Lordship then called upon his guests to honour with enthusiasm the toast of "The Emperor and Empress of the French," and in a few brief sentences referred to the firmness of character which distinguished the Emperor, and the grace and beauty which adorned the Empress.

Loud and repeated plaudits greeted the names of the Imperial visitors, and the company continued standing while the band played the French national air, "Partant pour la Syrie."

The Prefect of the Seine, in responding, referred to the acclamations with which the toast had been received, and expressed the gratification which he felt at the enthusiastic reception that had been accorded to their Majesties.

The Lord Mayor next gave "His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Albert Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal family"—a toast which it is scarcely necessary to say was duly honoured.

The Lord Mayor, in proposing "The Health of his Excellency the Prefect of the Seine," declared he felt proud of the opportunity of receiving the chief magistrate of the City of Paris in that room, while he augured from the confidence which the Emperor and the Prefect had shown in the English alliance, by their visit to this country at the present moment, ultimate success in the enterprise which the Allied armies had undertaken, and eventually an honourable and lasting peace. Turning to the Prefect, he assured him that, although the English could not boast of those refinements which characterise the French nation, they felt the honour of his presence, and extended to him a hearty welcome.

The Prefect of the Seine, when the prolonged applause was hushed, addressed the company in English, as he wished (he observed) to say to them without any interpreter—heart to heart—how much he felt the admirable reception they had met with from the English population (loud applause). In conclusion he proposed "The Health of the Lord Mayor," which his Lordship acknowledged.

Several other toasts were proposed; and the company separated at eleven o'clock.

On Tuesday evening the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex—Henry Mugeridge, Esq., Alderman, and Charles Decimus Crosley, Esq.—gave a magnificent entertainment at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, to the Prefect of the Seine, M. Delangle, Senator Pelouse, Senator Thayer, Senator Germain Thibault, M. Perrier de Tourrette, and M. Mille. There were also present the Lord Mayor, Sir R. W. Carden, Sir J. Duke, M.P.; Alderman Cubitt, M.P.; T. Hankey, Esq., M.P.; Sir J. Key, Bart.; and a number of other gentlemen. Mr. Sheriff Mugeridge, who presided, having proposed the usual loyal toasts, which were duly responded to, Mr. Sheriff Crosley proposed "The health of the Emperor and Empress of the French," which was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm. The Prefect of the Seine, in returning thanks, expressed his strong conviction that the interests of both countries, and especially the interests of humanity, pointed out the alliance of England and France as the surest means of preserving the peace of the world. The Prefect was loudly cheered throughout his speech, and, at the conclusion of it, the company, upstanding, gave three hearty cheers and one cheer more for the Emperor and Empress of the French. The other toasts were "The Prefect of the Seine," "The Members of the Legislative and Municipal Bodies," "The Sheriffs and Corporation of London," &c. The company did not separate till near midnight.

THE WEATHER IN THE CRIMEA.—March, which came in as a lion, is not exactly going out as a lamb; but its exit certainly bears a resemblance to that of a very quiet animal. For the season, the weather is splendid. None of those drenching, flooding, deluging rains which were announced, and which it now appears existed only in the muddled brains of the natives and the orthodox hearts of the Greeks, whose wish was father to the thought. March has been dry enough to satisfy the most fastidious taste, and our roads are as hard and compact as arabagees and lovers of hand gallops can desire. Storms of wind we have had, especially at night, and very cold winds too, more particularly in the early part of the month. But almost each day has been an improvement on the previous one; the wind has lost its sharpness, if not its violence, and while at times the gusts sweep you all but off your legs, or off your horse, they do not chill you. The mornings and evenings are misty; but the noonday sun is oppressively hot, and gives us warning of the heat of the summer. Each hour of March sunshine (fully equal to the sunshine of May in Bulgaria) warns officers to order out cargoes of flannel coats and trousers, Irish poplins, brown holland, glove-leather boots, and other articles of clothing invented for the convenience of persons exposed to extreme heat. A speculative merchant in the sailors' camp has sent home for a large quantity of Wenham Lake ice, and untold numbers of bottles of ginger-beer and soda-water; but, unless the speculator's ideas of the consumptive powers of the army are of the most extended description, I fear the supply will hardly meet the demand. For if the heats of March are a fair criterion of the heats of June, then will the army be subjected to a heat far more intense, though certainly much less dangerous to health, than the heat of Dewna valley and hills.—Letter from the Camp, March 30.

WINDSOR CASTLE.

STATE BEDCHAMBER.

THE State apartments appropriated to the Royal visitors at Windsor are not entirely unknown to the public: they are those thrown open to view by the gracious permission of her Majesty at stated periods. The various paintings—of which there is a rich and rare collection by ancient masters—around the walls of these splendid apartments have in most cases retained the position in which the visitor has seen them for some time; the chief difference being in the furniture of the rooms. The chairs, tables, ottomans, and sofas have been re-gilt. In several instances new carpets have been added, chandeliers hung, caskets, cabinets, &c., displayed. From the lateness of the hour at which the arrangements were completed, we are only able to give a slight sketch of the State Bedchamber. The bedstead was originally presented to George IV., when Prince Regent, by the reigning Monarch of France. The whole has been richly decorated, under the superintendence of Mr. Crace. The dome is covered with green satin, having gold cords running up to the centre; a gilded cornice surrounds the base of the cupola, and from this hangs a valance, in festoons, of purple satin, edged with a beautiful gold fringe; the curtains are of the same green satin, with a purple border, upon which has been rendered the old embroidery of the former hangings. The bed-posts are gilded, as well as the footboard—the centre of which has an eagle displayed, wrought in needlework—over and upon which are placed the initials "L. N." and "E. L." the ground is of the same materials as the curtains; the interior of the cupola or dome is lined with cream-coloured satin, and so are the curtains.

THE ZUCARELLI ROOM.

This apartment was set apart for the Emperor as a morning-room. It is well known by the paintings of Zucarelli around its walls, which are of crimson damask, the curtains of the same colour. There are portraits of the Georges, Henry Duke of Gloucester, and the Prince of Wales. The furniture is of white and gold, with crimson damask coverings. The carpet has a blue ground, with a trellis pattern of oak-leaves, of gold colour, within which is the garter and red rose: the border is a white ground, with floral ornaments upon it. Cabinets, vases, and caskets adorn this room.

THE GRAND CORRIDOR.

The Grand Corridor in Windsor Castle is, from its great length and peculiar form, most striking. It runs along two sides, the north and east, of the building, and faces the great Quadrangle, and communicates with the beautiful rooms set apart for the use of Royalty, and the suite of "State" rooms, St. George's Hall, the private Chapel, &c., &c. The Corridor is, for its length, somewhat too low, but at the angle of junction, the point selected for our illustration, the ceiling is considerably higher than in the other portions, and this variation, with the effect caused by the peculiar form and consequent arrangement of architectural lines of this spot, renders it extremely picturesque and highly pleasing. At this angle there are doors leading on the one side to the staircase used by her Majesty; and on the other to a beautiful room hung with the richest Gobelin tapestry. The corridor, throughout its entire length, is lined with pictures, very many of them of great beauty and interest as high works of art; and there are very many portraits of illustrious statesmen, warriors, and other celebrities. Busts in bronze and marble; bronze statues and groups, vases, ornate candelabra, cabinets of rich buhl-work, most elaborately-carved ebony cabinets and chairs, oak settees and chairs, and a profusion of gilding on furniture, walls, and ceiling, combine to render this corridor an extremely beautiful promenade, as well as a museum of art.



THE IMPERIAL VISIT.—DEPARTURE OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS FROM PARIS.

THE EMPEROR'S VISIT.

THE DEPARTURE FROM PARIS.

The quiet manner in which the Emperor Napoleon and his Imperial Consort took their departure from Paris on Sunday last formed a striking contrast to the enthusiastic excitement with which they were received on their arrival in London. At a quarter past one the Emperor and Empress and their suite, with an escort of Cent Gardes, left the Tuileries, and proceeded up the Rue de la Paix and the Boulevards to the terminus of the Northern Railway, where a vast assemblage waited their arrival, and greeted them with cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive l'Impératrice!" They were received at the railway station by Baron James de Rothschild and other directors of the railway; MM. Troplong and De Morny, Presidents of the Senate and Corps Legislatif; and several Ministers and officers of State. Baron de Rothschild took his seat in the Imperial train, which left the station at forty-five minutes past one o'clock, under the direction of M. Petiet, the chief engineer.

On arriving at Clermont the train halted, when the Mayor and some officers of the army met the Emperor, with whom they conversed for a few minutes. The station was decorated with flags, and the Imperial monogram of "N" and "E." The same ceremony occurred at Longjumeau, and each important town between Paris and Calais, where the authorities had prepared in a similar way for the reception of their Majesties; and on each occasion crowds of people assembled and greeted the Imperial travellers with cheers.

On arriving at Calais, at 8.45 p.m., the Emperor and Empress, with their respective suites, immediately proceeded to the state apartments provided for them at Dessin's Hotel. A body of troops had been marched down to the railway station as early as seven o'clock, and these formed three sides of a square, enclosing the avenues of the station; whilst a detachment which was posted under the station formed a lane from the train to the

Royal carriage outside. This lane was carpeted with green cloth, whilst its sides were decorated with the national flags, and over the entrance were crossed the British Ensign and the Tricolour flag, enclosing the inscription, "Vive l'Empereur! Vive l'Impératrice!" When a gun from a battery outside the terminus announced the approach of the train, another at another succeeded, the band of the National Guard struck up a welcome, and at length the Imperial carriage was slowly wheeled into the terminus.

The Emperor and Empress were received by a brilliant assemblage, including the Prefect of Arras, the Sub-Prefect of Calais, the principal military officers, Admiral Chabannes, and all the captains and other officers of the French and English Royal Mail Steam-packet service, and the British Consuls for Calais and Boulogne. Their Majesties, on descending from the Imperial carriage, were received by this group of officials, and then, attended by them, the Emperor and Empress walked slowly down the platform. Attended to the Imperial carriages, their Majesties proceeded immediately to Dessin's Hotel, amidst crowds of spectators, through triumphal arches and illuminations. After they had arrived at Dessin's some representations took place, and then some consultations, and soon after dinner the Emperor and Empress retired.

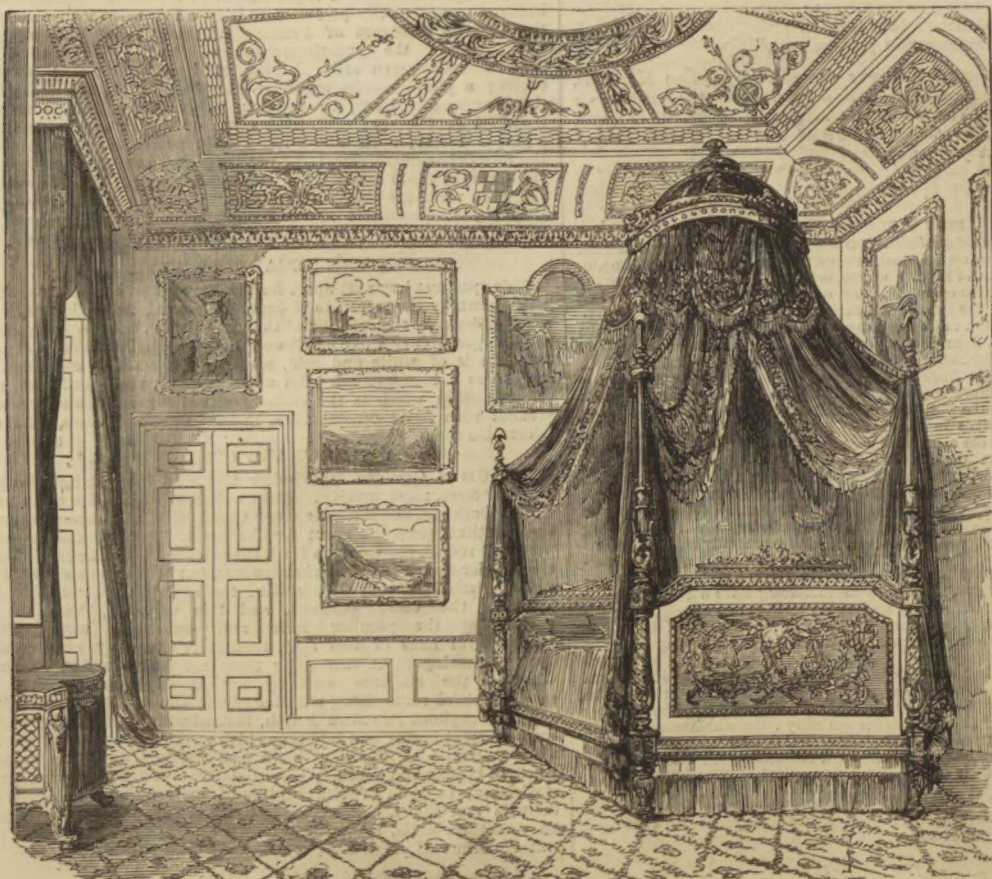
EMBARKATION AT CALAIS.

The authorities of Calais were early on the *qui vive* on Monday morning, and scarcely ever a finer day dawned. Everything looked auspicious; scarcely a breath of wind unfolded the tricolour, and there was scarcely a ripple on the water, certainly not sufficiently to "roughen into a wave." The Admiralty tender *Fivida* arrived from Dover, with Rear-Admiral Eden and Sir Robert Peel, and having arranged everything with Admiral Chabannes, the steamers made all ready for departure. As it was understood that the *Pelican*, small screw vessel, had been selected for the honour of conveying their Imperial Majesties, no particular anxiety was manifested as to who should be first at Dover. The 100-gun screw-ship *Aus-*

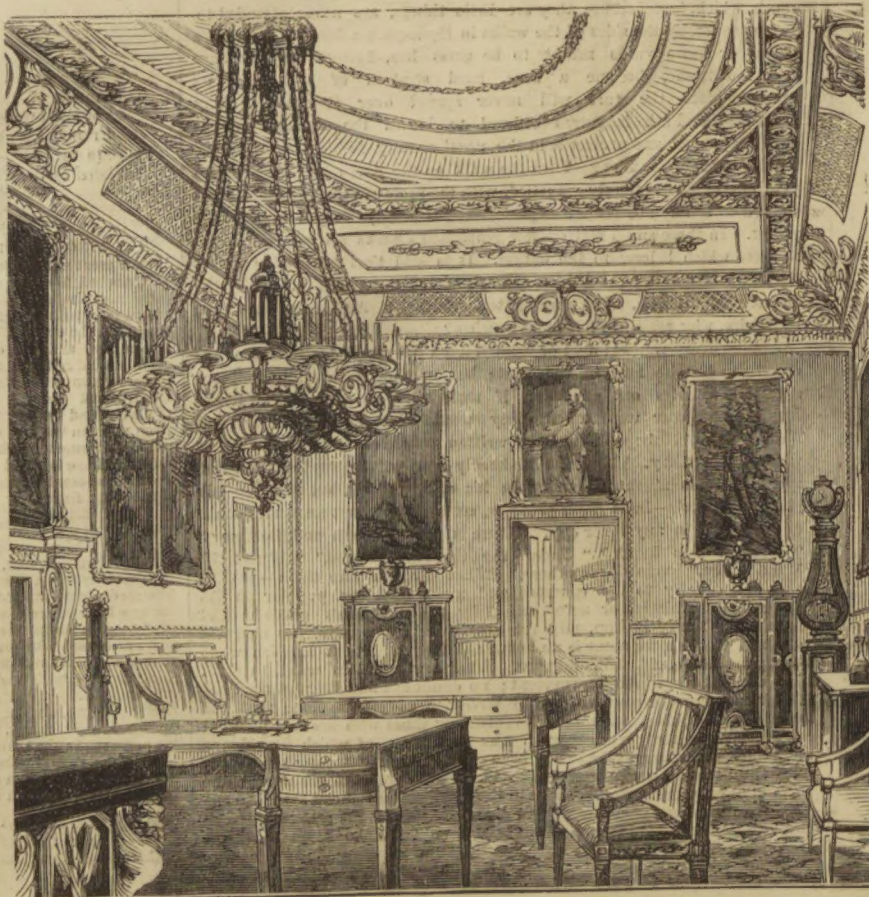
terlitz, however, got away at eight o'clock. The Royal Mail steam-packet *Queen* was the first to leave the harbour. She left at a quarter past nine, having been engaged specially to carry over the deputation from the Council of Paris to the Corporation of London.

At half-past nine precisely the Imperial carriages, with the Emperor, Empress, and suite, arrived alongside the *Pelican*, their progress from the hotel being marked by the acclamations of a vast assembly. Their Majesties were received by the French Admiral; the British Ambassador, Lord Cowley; Baron Rothschild, Sir Robert Peel, Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers; the British Consul at Calais, Mr. Bonham; M. Petut, the Chief Director of the Northern-of-France Railway; M. Tissandier, and the district and local authorities. After the exchange of gracious salutations, the Empress was conducted on board the *Pelican* by Admiral Chabanne, the Emperor performing the same courteous office to the Princess d'Essling. Both their Majesties looked remarkably well. The Emperor was attired in the uniform of a Marshal of France; the Empress wore a small chip bonnet, a broad plaid silk dress, with a little graceful grey hood.

The Royal squadron wound their way out of the harbour one after the other in pretty style, and were received in the roads by a Royal salute from the French men-of-war, and then joined by the *Black Eagle*, with Sir Charles Wood, Rear-Admiral the Hon. M. F. F. Berkeley, C.B., the other Lords of the Admiralty, and by the steam-packet *Empress*, with the chief officials of the port and district, they formed in picturesque order, and proceeded at the full speed of the *Pelican*. As she left the shores of France, everything was bright and agreeable, and a most comfortable, if not a speedy passage, was predicted. The *Empress* had on board the band of the National Guard of Calais; and, as she ranged up at a respectful distance astern of the Imperial steamer, their Majesties were gratified by hearing the performance of the band under the most advantageous circumstances. But, unfortunately, in the course of a quarter of an hour after departure a dense fog came sweeping over the Channel, so thick as almost to obscure



STATE BED-CHAMBER, WINDSOR CASTLE.



MORNING-ROOM, WINDSOR CASTLE.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



EMBARKATION OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS AT CALAIS, ON BOARD THE STEAM-SHIP "PELICAN."

each of the ships from the sight of the other. Under these circumstances the *Empress* was hailed from the *Pelican*, and ordered to become the *avant-courrier* of the squadron; and thus from that hour she proceeded at about two cables' length ahead of the *Pelican*, and leading the way across. The fine screw-corvette *D'Assas* kept on the quarter port, the *Black Eagle* on the star-board quarter, and the *Victor* bringing up the rear; the other vessels of the squadron parted sight, if not company. For two hours, making slow progress, the squadron continued their way across, notwithstanding the fog, prudently edging away a little to the eastward of Dover, to avoid the fleet and the numerous vessels on the look-out for them, occasionally stopping for a cast of the lead, and attending to the many reports of guns ahead, astern, and, as it appeared, sometimes all around them—ship answering ship, to discover by sound the position they could not make out with the eye. They thus groped their way along until all at once the *Empress*, by her fog-whistle, gave the signal of land; and, simultaneously, the heads of the *Empress* and *Pelican* were turned down the Channel. The land was not seen until very near; and so close was it, that the *Black Eagle* and the French corvette had to turn for safety. Having made the land, however under the Foreland, they easily crept down the coast, the *Empress* keeping in shore in three fathoms water; but nothing more was seen of the *Black Eagle* or the *D'Assas* for some time.

At length Dover was reached; the *Pelican* proceeded with her Imperial freight alongside the Admiralty pier, and the *Empress* into the harbour.

PREPARATIONS AT DOVER.

Meanwhile, by dint of the highest possible pressure on artist and artisan of every kind, the preparations of the worthy burgesses of Dover for the reception of their illustrious visitors had been completed early in the morning. Triumphant arches appeared, duly decked with verdant laurel; Imperial cyphers had been wrought in choice flowers; and naval, military, and civic dignitaries were all arrayed in their best, and panting with nervous eagerness to do the honours in their several departments. One slight drawback there was in the hopes of a successful pageant, and that was the presence of a dense, damp, and truly national fog, that hung like a pall over Shakespeare's Cliff, and obscured the fortifications in shadowy mystery.

At nine o'clock the Mayor and Corporation of Dover presented a loyal address to Prince Albert, to which he made a suitable reply, and then everybody proceeded to the esplanade of the hotel. This place was strictly guarded by the militia, and a long boarded platform, covered with crimson cloth, stretched from it all along the Admiralty pier to the landing-place. The platform was, of course, strongly palisaded on both sides, and strictly kept by the police; but still the crowd pressed densely, and bright eyes might be seen to twinkle, and sometimes unduly long noses to protrude through the chinks which the local artisans had with prescient good-nature left all along the paling. With the help of our gallant militia a very respectable show was made, the several corps exhibiting a perfect military air, and a very high state of discipline.

The pier was covered with ladies, the *élite* of the town, and the landing-place with officers in varied and brilliant uniforms, in addition to which the band played over their programme more than once before the arrival of the Imperial party. Not more than one or two civilians were permitted to stand upon the landing-place, always excepting the Corporation, who crowded round the steps, and excluded the view from those who stood immediately behind them; but from this observation the Mayor and Recorder must be excepted, as both were in attendance on the Prince.

Notwithstanding the clanking of bells and the booming of guns, both from the fleet and the heights, and notwithstanding occasional gleams of sunshine, which would obstinately struggle through, the curtain of vapour that hung heavily on the face of the Channel refused to be lifted up. The outer harbour by degrees became dotted over with boats full of sightseers, anxious, through the gathering gloom, to have a near view of the landing. On the pyramids of granite and cement with which the pier and ground adjoining are loaded, many thousands of people had perched themselves. Had the day cleared up, with the fleet in the offing and the fine line of coast fully revealed, the *coup d'œil* would not have been without a certain amount of scenic effect; but at 150 yards, distance the largest object became undistinguishable, and as the time approached when the Imperial squadron might be expected the assembled spectators listened attentively for the grand music of the Royal salute which was to herald their advent. It broke forth at twenty minutes past eleven o'clock, first from the fleet in sullen notes, followed by a sharper and more stunning reverberation from the batteries on the heights. Every eye was strained through the gloom to catch the advancing outlines of the Imperial squadron. The Prince Consort, attended by his suite, hastened down to the point of embarkation. His Excellency the French Ambassador, with the Countess Walewska and the Secretaries of the Embassy, was speedily on the spot, and barge after barge from the fleet struggled through the fog to give a nearer welcome to the august strangers. Still, however, they came not. Steamer after steamer left the inner harbour freighted with spectators, their alarm-whistle screaming through the murky air. It began to be conjectured that the engines of the *Pelican* had broken down, or that some other accident had befallen her, for more than an hour had elapsed since the firing of the Royal salute, and yet no sign of the squadron. A wherry, manned by crack oarsmen, had gone out as far as the fleet, and brought back word that the salute had been fired by mistake, in honour of ships which had passed on their way through the Channel.

THE LANDING AT DOVER.

The position was becoming rather awkward, and to wile away the time his Royal Highness the Prince Consort entered into a careful examination of the weight and shape of the shako worn by the Militia, consulting with Lord Chelsea, and giving open countenance to the popular belief in the interest which he takes in the subject. The band of the Royal Bucks had apparently exhausted all its selections of music for the occasion, Lord Alfred Paget had put off in a man-of-war's boat on a cruise for information, and things were rapidly approaching what the Americans call a "fix," when through the fog the *Pelican* suddenly appeared, within a hundred yards of the landing-stage, preceded and marshalled on her way by the *Empress* mail-packet. The *Pelican* carried the English flag at the fore, the Imperial standard at the mainmast, and the tricolour waved from the staff on the poop. On her arrival the bands struck up "Partant pour la Syrie." The Emperor and Prince saluted each other, the troops presented arms, and from the boats in the harbour and the multitude on shore the joyous cheers of a genuine English welcome resounded. Close to the Emperor and Empress might be observed the portly form of Marshal Vaillant, Minister of War; and there were also on board the Grand Chamberlain of the Imperial Household, the Princess d'Essling, the Countess de Montebello, the Baron de Malaret, the Count de Montebello, Aide-de-Camp, and other members of his Majesty's household. The *Pelican* having been brought alongside the landing-stage, a gangway was immediately run out. As soon as it had been adjusted his Royal Highness Prince Albert took his station on the top of it. Thereupon the Emperor and Empress at once disembarked, the former shaking hands with his Royal Highness in the most cordial manner, and the ladies curtsying most gracefully. Their Majesties at once recognised the Count and Countess Walewska; and the Emperor then received the respectful congratulations of the Mayor of Dover, to whom he addressed some observations.

As soon as the ceremonial observances connected with the landing were over, the Prince Consort and his illustrious visitors proceeded without delay to the Lord Warden Hotel, the fine apartments of which had been suitably prepared for the occasion. On their way to the hotel the inhabitants of the town and the gentry of the neighbourhood greeted them enthusiastically; nor did their Majesties fail to acknowledge very graciously the tokens of hearty welcome which at all hands they received. Their Empress leant on the arm of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, and the Emperor walked by their side, the suite forming a species of procession after them. It must have been a great relief to the Prince when the *Pelican* hove in sight with her precious freight, for she was at least an hour and a half behind time; nor had the voyage across been accomplished without serious peril.

The Emperor looked remarkably well, and appeared highly gratified by the reception which was given him on all hands. But the Empress bore the marks of fatigue, seemed to have slightly suffered from the voyage, and was rather pale. Her mild blue eyes, and the gentle expression of her face, spoke her thanks, and told the thousands around how deeply she was affected by their warm and cordial greeting. Both on the landing of their Imperial Majesties and their entrance into the hotel the usual salutes were fired by the guns on the heights and at the Castle.

On ascending the grand staircase at the Lord Warden, Mrs. Hakes, the wife of the proprietor, had the honour of presenting to the Empress a magnificent bouquet, which her Majesty was graciously pleased to accept.

The police arrangements, under Capt. La Val Mondier (Metropolitan Police) and Inspector Bray (A Division), were admirable, and reflected great credit upon those highly efficient officers.

THE LORD WARDEN HOTEL.

This splendid establishment, the property of the South-Eastern Railway Company, by the exertions of Mr. Hakes, the proprietor, assisted by his

talented manager, Mr. A. Hastier, was entirely remodelled for the occupation of the illustrious visitors. Immediately on Mr. Hakes' return from Windsor, where he was summoned to receive the commands of her Majesty, he commissioned Mr. Chaffin, of Oxford-street, to fit a suite of apartments with appropriate splendour.

The bed-chamber prepared for his Royal Highness Prince Albert was on the right hand of the great western corridor, next the grand staircase, furnished in mahogany and velvet; the dressing-room adjoining being furnished *en suite*. The suite of rooms (right and left of the western corridor, from his Royal Highness's apartments to the sea front of the hotel, were appropriated to the members of the Prince's suite. The three grand State rooms, looking over the sea and forming the whole front of the hotel on that side, were entirely refurnished with richly-carved walnut inlaid with fancy woods and mounted with ormoulu; the chairs, settees, and lounges being covered with the richest crimson satin, trimmed with gold.

The first of these apartments was fitted up as an elegant drawing-room for the Prince; the next, as a saloon; and the third, as the drawing-room appropriated to the Emperor and Empress. The velvet, carpets, and table-covers, and the embroidery of the lace curtains, are very superb. Next to the State rooms, on the right side of the east corridor, is the dressing-room fitted up for the Empress, which is superbly furnished *en suite* with the State rooms, with the addition of the toilet, which is of crimson satin, overlaid with lace, with rich flounces of Mechlin. Next in order is the Emperor's dressing-room, furnished with a suite of carved walnut, with crimson satin coverings, trimmed with gold. The noble coffee-room on the ground floor was appropriated to the *déjeuner*, and fitted with a dais, on which their Majesties and his Royal Highness Prince Albert received the address of the Corporation. The floral decorations here, as elsewhere, reflect great credit on Mr. Epps, from whose establishments at Ashford, Maidstone, &c., the flowers and shrubs were forwarded.

PRESENTATION OF THE DOVER ADDRESS.

Their Majesties and the Prince having partaken of a hasty luncheon, descended to the grand saloon of the hotel, where the Mayor and Corporation, the members for the borough, and various civic officers awaited them, for the purpose of presenting an address of congratulation to their Imperial Majesties on their arrival in this country. Their Majesties received the address standing—the Empress being on the left, and Prince Albert on the right of the Emperor. In the interval that had elapsed from the landing her Majesty had changed her travelling attire for a dress of large plaid tartan silk, black lace shawl, blue drawn silk bonnet, and black silk veil; and it was gratifying to observe that slight as had been her rest it had assisted greatly to refresh her and to call back to her cheek its wonted bloom.

The Corporation having entered the room advanced to the foot of the dais, when Mr. Bodkin, the Recorder, proceeded to read the following address:—

TO THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES NAPOLEON III. AND EUGENIE, EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF FRANCE.

May it please your Majesties,

We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Dover, approach your Majesties with feelings of the most profound respect, deeply sensible of the honour conferred upon us in being graciously afforded the opportunity of expressing to your Majesties the hearty welcome with which we greet your arrival in this country to visit our beloved Queen.

It is our earnest hope that this auspicious event may tend to strengthen and perpetuate the cordial union which, happily for the progress of freedom and civilisation, now exists between France and Great Britain, and that the just and necessary war in the prosecution of which the combined fleets and armies of both nations are gallantly co-operating may, through the blessings of Divine Providence, be speedily terminated to a secure and honourable peace.

We rejoice that your Majesties have been pleased to select this ancient port for debarkation; we shall cherish a lively remembrance of the honour that has thus been added to the many of a similar kind proudly recorded in our annals.

We devoutly pray that you, Sire, may long guide the destinies of France, and reign in the hearts of a loyal, happy, and contented people; and that you, Madame, may long live to share the throne which your virtues so highly adorn, affording solace and relief to your august consort amid the cares inseparable from the government of a mighty nation.

Given under our corporate seal, at Dover, this 16th day of April, 1855.

The Emperor listened with deep interest to the reading of the document; and in the latter portion of the address, when the Recorder addressed himself to her Majesty, the Empress was considerably affected, and, beneath a look of graceful modesty, appeared with difficulty able to restrain her emotions. At the conclusion of the address, his Majesty made the following reply in English:—

I am exceedingly grateful that your Queen has allowed me to find such an occasion of paying my respects to her, and of assuring you of my sentiments of esteem and sympathy for the English people.

I hope our two nations will always remain united as they now are, in peace as in war. I think it will be for the welfare of the whole world, as well as for their own prosperity.

I am exceedingly thankful for your kind words, and the good reception you have given to me and to the Empress; and I hope you will be the interpreters of our sentiments to your countrymen.

It was with some difficulty that the grave and learned representatives of the municipality, with his worshipful the Mayor, were restrained, as they retired backwards from the presence of his Majesty, from giving expression to their feelings of exuberant enthusiasm; and it was only when the magic word "etiquette" was whispered, that a more enthusiastic member of the Corporation, who had already delivered himself of "One—two—three," was awed into silence, and prevented from indicting upon their Majesties the remainder of a genuine round of Kentish fire.

THE JOURNEY TO LONDON.

The Mayor and Corporation having withdrawn, his Royal Highness Prince Albert at once conducted his guests to the railway station, which immediately adjoins the hotel. The interior of the station had been nicely decorated for the occasion with flags and evergreens, and the platform was kept clear by a guard of honour consisting of troops of the line. All the arrangements connected with the Royal train were as complete as could be desired, and conferred great credit upon Captain Barlow and the other officers of the company. Mr. Coles Child, one of the directors, presented a very beautiful bouquet to the Empress previous to her departure.

The Emperor and Empress, Prince Albert, Lord Alfred Paget, General Grey, and Colonel Seymour occupied the Royal carriage; and the Countess Walewska and the ladies in attendance on the Empress occupied the second Royal carriage. The enthusiasm of the ladies and gentlemen who had been fortunate enough to obtain tickets of admission to the station was not less than that which had been previously displayed by the crowds who lined the way from the pier to the hotel. The train left the station at a quarter to three o'clock, and arrived at the Bricklayers' Arms station at ten minutes to five, having completed the entire distance of eighty-eight miles in two hours.

It is impossible to exaggerate the enthusiasm which was displayed by persons congregated at the several stations, or occupying the sides of the railway as the train passed. At Tunbridge, where a delay of five minutes occurred in taking in water, the station was crowded to such an excess as to cause considerable anxiety lest some accident should occur. The ladies swarmed and clustered round the carriages, and the gentlemen forced their way along the narrow and crowded platform, in a state of excitement which has seldom been equalled. At the Reigate station the children of the Philanthropic School, and at Norwood, those of the Industrial School, were drawn up at the station. At Croydon the Cadets of the Addiscombe School hoped to have seen the train stop at the station. Heedless of their hopes, and preparations, and gay decorations, the train dashed on, and a row of shadowy and indistinct objects were seen by the passengers in the train, which appeared to be the Cadets themselves; and amid the noise of the train was heard a momentary sound of music, which was conjectured to proceed from a band on the platform. Screeching and shrieking, the train dashed along its iron path, giving to its passengers here and there glimpses of children and rustic peasants by the side of the road—youth sending forth its shout of welcome, age swelling the chorus of exultation, the rich and the poor vying with each other in loud hurrahs, and delicate ladies essaying to rival the applause of the more hardy sex. The whole of the progress from Dover to London was, in fact, one continued ovation.

THE ARRIVAL AT THE BRICKLAYERS' ARMS STATION.

The preparations at the Bricklayers' Arms station were worthy of the great event they were intended to honour. The right-hand up-platform was entirely covered with scarlet cloth, and along the back of the platform, near the wall, were placed rows of elegant plants and tastefully-selected flowers, the perfume from which imparted a delicious fragrance to the atmosphere. Upon the rails facing the lower portion of the platform,

along which the Imperial cortège had to pass, were erected seven tiers of seats rising above one another, and alternately covered with red and white cloth, for the accommodation of about 1000 of the friends of the railway officials, and other privileged individuals, but into which, during the afternoon, 1500 persons contrived to cram themselves in some unaccountable manner. Above the platform, and from the roof to the top of the raised seats hung suspended the English Royal and the French Imperial standards, the English, French, Belgian, Sardinian, Spanish, Turkish, and various other national flags. The roofs of the railway carriages, the windows of the booking and other offices, and, indeed, wherever it was possible to fit or balance a human being, were positively alive with elegantly-dressed ladies and gentlemen.

At a few minutes before five unusual excitement was observed at the upper end of the platform, and at a given signal the band of the Coldstreamers struck up "Partant pour la Syrie" as the Royal train moved along the platform. The Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs, Mr. Byng, the Deputy Chairman of the Company; the Directors; Mr. Browne, the Railway Superintendent; the Station Master, and the other officials in attendance, advanced to the Royal carriages to receive the illustrious visitors.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert left the carriage first, and assisted the Empress to the platform, the Emperor following immediately behind, the Royal and Imperial suites following in the rear. The Imperial cortège proceeded along the platform, the Empress leaning on Prince Albert, and the Emperor walking on the right hand of Prince Albert, a little in the rear. As they proceeded in front of the raised seats they were cheered most enthusiastically. Both the Emperor and Empress bowed courteously in acknowledgment of the compliment. The Emperor seemed much affected by the enthusiasm of his reception, and displayed considerable agitation while he remained on the platform. The Empress also seemed sensible of the honour that was paid to them, but she retained her self-possession throughout. As the cortège passed along the platform the scene was striking and impressive in the extreme; the deafening cheers of the spectators, the martial march of "Partant pour la Syrie," the variously-coloured uniforms of the Royal and Imperial attendants, and the many-coloured dresses of the ladies on the raised seats, waving to and fro as the wearers endeavoured to get the best and longest view of the Imperial visitors, more especially the Empress. Upon arriving at the lower end of the station, Miss Coles Child, the youthful daughter of one of the directors, presented the Empress with a magnificent bouquet, which she accepted most graciously. Upon emerging from the station the Life Guards and the Coldstream Guards presented arms. They were received by the people with the most deafening cheers. Six open Royal carriages were in waiting to convey the Royal suite to the Paddington station, the four first of which were surrounded by outriders in red liveries. Prince Albert entered the Royal carriage first, and assisted the Empress to take her seat, who with the Emperor occupied the back seat, his Royal Highness Prince Albert sitting in front; the different suites occupying the remaining carriages according to their rank and precedence. The whole cortège left the station about ten minutes past five, escorted by the squadron of Life Guards, and were immediately followed by the Coldstream Guards, who fell in the rear of the Royal carriages. Great interest was manifested by the visitors at the station in viewing the state carriage which conveyed their Imperial Majesties to London; and, owing to the kind indulgence of the officials, ladies and gentlemen continued to swarm in and out of it like bees for upwards of an hour. The carriage certainly well repaid the trouble of inspection, it being the most gorgeous and elaborate of the kind probably in England.

THE PROGRESS THROUGH LONDON.

The Imperial and Royal travellers, on leaving the terminus, proceeded, with the Royal suite, in six of her Majesty's carriages and four, with outriders in scarlet livery, escorted by a detachment of Life Guards, en route to the Great Western Railway.

Upon the cortège reaching the curve of the road at the Elephant and Castle, one tremendous cheer greeted their Majesties, which they graciously acknowledged by bowing to the assembled crowd. A great number of flags and streamers were suspended across the Westminster-road; and the front of Cooke's (Astley's) Amphitheatre was decorated with flags, and many private houses exhibited streamers and banners.

Some fear was apprehended that the old rickety bridge of Westminster would not be sufficiently strong to bear the weight of the thousands who were expected to line it. In order, therefore, to prevent accidents, vehicles were allowed to keep close to the kerb on either side of the footpaths, which caused many thousand persons to seek a more commanding view in a different spot. A line of streamers—Union Jacks and the national standard, together with the French flag—stretched over the centre of the bridge, and the shouts of the numerous workmen employed in forming the new bridge, as the Emperor and Empress passed over, were deafening in the extreme. The proprietors of the Watermen's Steamboat-pier, at the Middesex side of the bridge, also hoisted the Allied colours as the Imperial procession passed over the bridge.

In Parliament-street every window and balcony was crowded with company, and great pains had evidently been taken in the way of floral and other decorations to do honour to the Imperial visitors, who were loudly cheered as they passed along. From this point of view the immense multitude assembled in Trafalgar-square had a most imposing appearance.

The wide thoroughfare of Whitehall, crowded in every part, and displaying, besides the Tricolour and Union Jack, the flags of all nations (the enemy's alone excepted), presented a scene of great animation and gaiety. The Admiralty was fitted up with seats over the portico, and a splendid military band was stationed there, while the side seats were filled with the aristocracy. As their Imperial Majesties passed, the bank struck up several English and French airs. The Chapel Royal, the Horse Guards, the premises of the Poor-law Board, and Richmond-terrace, were all crowded with the *élite* of the metropolis, who cheered and applauded to the echo the distinguished visitors as they passed along.

CHARING-CROSS.

This point of the route, from the great facility it afforded for observation, and the ample room given by the area of Trafalgar-square, was eagerly sought by a large number of persons at an early hour in the afternoon, who took up their position on the east and west of the Nelson column, and treble lines extended from end to end. The view of Parliament-street from the rising ground from which it was overlooked had a very unique and gay appearance—for as far as the eye could reach were to be seen Union Jacks and Tricolours intermingled with other emblems of a national character. Overhanging the carriage-way near to the Admiralty might be seen an immense Union Jack, and in close proximity was the Tricolour surmounted by wreaths of laurel. The appearance of the whole was one of great richness, and attracted great attention.

The front part of Trafalgar-square becoming crowded, a nearer approach to the line of procession was secured by a number of persons forming a circle near King Charles's statue, where an excellent and close view could be obtained, free from interruption. On the arrival of the cortège at this spot, or even before its arrival, a long and loud shout rent the air, and never perhaps was a more truly English and hearty welcome given to any one than was accorded to the Emperor and Empress as they neared the spot that perpetuates the fame of one of her greatest heroes. The Emperor Napoleon and Empress Eugenie appeared to be highly gratified at this cordial greeting, and frequently addressed observations to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, as if to express the pleasure they experienced at such manifestations. The Emperor bowed frequently to the assembled multitude, and the Empress was equally condescending in her acknowledgments.

COCKSPUR-STREET.

The cheering that was so general, and, indeed, so unanimous at Charing-cross, suffered no diminution on the arrival of their Majesties in Cockspur-street; for they had scarcely entered it when the members of the Union Club and their friends testified the pleasure they experienced at seeing his Imperial Majesty and his illustrious Consort in the British capital, by loud and general cheering, which was gracefully responded to and acknowledged. Almost immediately adjoining, Waterloo-house presented a display of beauty and fashion that could scarcely be surpassed in the line of the route. The balcony, extending the whole length of the front of the building, was tastefully covered with scarlet cloth, surmounted by a canopy, and in this place was accommodated a large body of elegantly-dressed ladies, who waved their handkerchiefs as the illustrious visitors approached.

PALL-MALL.

Perhaps at no part of the route was there more interest manifested to get a glimpse of their Imperial Majesties than was exhibited by the numerous and highly respectable class of persons who crowded Pall-mall and the approaches leading thereto. The members of the Senior United Service Club had evidently made up their minds to give the Emperor a hearty greeting, and many were the veterans that assembled on this occasion to do honour to the ruler of France, with whom many of them were on the most intimate and friendly terms during his residence in England.

Every window of the establishment facing Pall-mall, or the space leading to the Duke of York's Column, was crowded by members and their friends, who hailed their Imperial Majesties with the most enthusiastic cheering. The balconies of the Athenæum Club were crowded with elegantly-dressed ladies; and the Travellers and Reform seemed to vie with each other in the display of their galaxy of beauty. From the unfinished state of the new Carlton Club, but little accommodation could be afforded in the present temporary building for visitors, but still there was a tolerably fair sprinkling of members; and it is almost needless to say that they received the illustrious visitors in a most enthusiastic manner. The Ordnance Office departed from its habitual cold official routine observed on great public events, and for the time seemed desirous to emulate with its opposite neighbour, the Army and Navy Club, in its display of beauty and fashion. The two prominent elevations nearest to Pall-mall, and the gallery or balcony over the portico of the main entrance, were filled with company; and the "Red, White, and Blue" were exhibited and displayed in all directions.

To describe all that occurred up to St. James's Palace would be but to repeat what has been said above, for nothing could be more gratifying than their reception as they passed the various club-houses, but more especially that of the Guards, who rendered the Emperor and Empress all the homage due to their exalted station.

ST. JAMES'S-STREET.

At the bottom of St. James's-street, a vast number of persons were assembled, and a long line of carriages occupied the entire space between Marlborough-house up to the entrance to the court-yard of the Palace. As soon as the cortege turned into St. James's-street, the ladies who crowded the windows of the Conservative Club-house were marked in their demonstrations of welcome; nor were the gentlemen who accompanied them less warm in their greetings. The populace were loud in their cheering, and evinced a marked desire to give a welcome to the illustrious visitors becoming the occasion. The other club-houses—consisting of Arthur's, White's, Boodle's, and Brooks's—were also crowded with company, a large proportion of which were ladies, who received the Emperor and Empress with the loudest acclamations. The arrangements throughout the line by the police were most excellent.

PICCADILLY.

The scene along this great thoroughfare as the procession passed was exceedingly picturesque. Each side of the road was crowded with persons on foot; Bolton-street was filled with carriages, containing members of the nobility and gentry; Clarges-street and that part of the Green-park overlooking the public road were crowded with males and females. Both houses at the corner of Bolton-street were well filled with visitors; and Stratton-house, the residence of Miss B. Coutts, had the front balconies elaborately fitted up, and were filled with members of the aristocracy—the first-floor consisting almost exclusively of ladies. The other establishments of the nobility in this thoroughfare were also well filled; and so was the roof of Apsley-house, the residence of the Duke of Wellington; the occupants cheered in the loudest possible strains the Emperor and Empress and the Royal Prince as they passed the building.

HYDE-PARK.

Taking the exciting and imposing scenes that presented themselves from the Bricklayers' Arms station to the top of Piccadilly, they furnish but a faint idea of what was witnessed in Hyde-park—they even eclipsed the memorable year of 1851, when her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert opened the Great Exhibition, as far as the number of carriages filled with company were concerned. Upon entering Apsley-gate some thousand spectators were found, who lined every inch of ground that afforded standing room for a pedestrian; at the same time, the promenades immediately facing were studded with human beings, and it was with great difficulty that the spectators could be prevented from trespassing upon the centre of the carriage road. Grand and imposing as the scene at this point was by such a vast assemblage of members of the aristocracy, it was nothing to be compared to what took place on the north bank of the Serpentine, where something approximating to ten or twelve thousand carriages lined the road, and thousands upon thousands of pedestrians took up every available space on the footpaths. Each carriage was filled with from four to eight persons, the principal proportion being ladies.

About five minutes past six o'clock a cry was raised, "The Emperor is coming!" and in a few minutes afterwards the procession passed the Royal Humane Society's Receiving House, the assembled thousands giving a cheer that, literally speaking, rent the air. At the same time the Union Jack was hoisted from the vessel in command of the Prince of Wales's Model Yacht-club. The procession then passed along the carriage road to the Victoria-gate, and proceeded *en route* to the Great Western Railway terminus at Paddington.

ARRIVAL AT THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY STATION AT PADDINGTON.

The gates were opened at half-past three, and the several entrances were admirably arranged, the admissions being by white, green, and yellow cards. The company were, however, condemned to stand the whole time, and the patience of the fair sex was only equalled by the curiosity which made them brave the heat and crowding with marvellous stoicism. There must have been some 2000 or 3000 elegantly-dressed ladies and gentlemen on the platform.

Every railway whistle, every sound of a bell, which applied to the ordinary traffic, served to excite the hopes of many that the Imperial guests were near at hand. But disappointments followed quickly upon each other, until twenty minutes past six o'clock, when the band struck up the air of "Partant pour la Syrie," and his Imperial Majesty appeared, accompanied by the Empress and his Royal Highness Prince Albert—the Empress leaning on the arm of his Royal Highness. Their appearance was the signal for a deafening shout of applause and welcome. Her Imperial Majesty was handed into the carriage by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, followed by the Emperor, the suite occupying the carriage immediately behind; the other carriages in front being occupied by the Royal servants and those of his Imperial Majesty. His Majesty very graciously acknowledged the welcome he received; and, on the carriage starting, both he and her Majesty stood up and made their repeated obeisances to the company. The guard of honour received their Majesties with the usual formalities; the cortege quickly vanished from the view of a host of spectators of every grade and class—the bridge and all places near the shed being crowded with people; and the train proceeded on its rapid course to the Palace of Windsor.

THE ARRIVAL AT WINDSOR.

At half-past three o'clock her Majesty, attended by her Grace the Duchess of Wellington, went out for a carriage airing, passing beneath the triumphal arch in Castle-street, and proceeding through the town, in order to witness the extensive preparations which had been made for the illumination.

The appearance of the Great Western terminus was very beautiful, and presented a *tout ensemble* never before witnessed in the Royal borough. The profusion of banners, the forests of laurel, the decoration arch, were in themselves sufficiently remarkable; but when to these are added the great number of children and youths belonging to the schools—the thousands of spectators who were accommodated on the Castle Hill and on the platform of the railway station—it may readily be conceived that the scene was most animating. The band of the Grenadier Guards, preceding the guard of honour, which was composed entirely of Foot Guards, arrived at half-past four o'clock. They were shortly afterwards followed by a troop of the 2nd Life Guards, under the command of Colonel Williams, to form the escort for the Imperial visitors from the station to the Castle. The Life Guards were loudly cheered by the assembled multitude, who waited with admirable patience the arrival of the much-expected train. At intervals the bands played several lively airs, and the national school children gave "Partant pour la Syrie" in very good style.

There was a sort of notion at Windsor that the Emperor would arrive at a quarter after five o'clock, and hence expectation began at an unreasonably early hour. However, half-past five, and six, and half-past six passed away, and the multitude was forced to content itself with watching certain alterations made in the arrangement of the flags of the triumphal arch, which, we may observe, was in a state of perpetual improvement throughout the day. Expectation, however, was kindled afresh by the report, spread like wildfire, to the effect that the Emperor was at Paddington. Again the time seemed to grow long, the approaching evening began to sober that brilliancy of the sky which had so auspiciously distinguished the day, and the work of illuminating the lamps on the arch was deliberately commenced. The very fine arches were designed from plans drawn by Mr. J. F. Bedford, one of the magistrates of the borough, and chairman of the committee of management, and entirely superintended by him in their erection.

At this juncture there was something almost painful in the anxiety of the multitude, when, about seven o'clock, the report of a gun was heard,

and everybody wakened into new life. That gun proclaimed that the Emperor was in sight on the railroad; the lamplighter of the arch speedily descended, and the thrilling sensation that the great event of the day would in a moment take place ran through the crowd like a galvanic shock.

The prophecy of the gun was soon fulfilled. The Emperor and Empress, with Prince Albert and their suite, arrived a few minutes afterwards, and it seemed but the work of a moment for them to alight, to leave the door of the waiting-room; so impressively fronted by the "Welcome to Windsor" inscribed amid a thick mass of laurels on the opposite shed, to enter their carriages amid the shouts of the national school children, to receive the second inscribed "Welcome" from the smaller arch, and to proceed through the large arch in Castle-street, where their eyes were greeted by "Vive l'Empereur," "Vive l'Impératrice," "Napoleon," "Eugenie," "Welcome." The thunder of applause that rolled through the multitude as the carriages passed was something marvellous, the intensity of the feeling receiving an additional stimulus from the momentary character of the "sight." The whole affair scarcely lasted a second, but then everybody had a "good look" at the Emperor, and a "good look" at the Empress; a thousand curiosities that had been raging for a week past were at once assuaged, and, of course, everybody was delighted. Indeed, so very enthusiastic was the delight that a fresh allowance of applause was lavished anew as each carriage of the cortege followed the Emperor up Castle-hill, and every one of the attendant visitors had reason to be satisfied with his share of the "reception."

In the evening the illuminations were a new source of attraction. The Town-hall, with lamps twined about the columns, and marking out the windows, and the two arches, which blazed with brilliancy, were dazzling objects, which could not easily be exceeded even in our own huge metropolis.

THE EMPEROR'S STUD.

The stud of the Emperor, which is probably now the finest of that of any Sovereign in Europe, is at all times an object of great interest to persons visiting Paris who are connoisseurs in such matters. The fame of his Majesty's horses brought the Duke of Wellington, the Master of the Horse to the Queen, at an early hour on Tuesday morning to the stables set apart for the portion of the stud which the Emperor has brought over with him. His Grace, accompanied by M. Gamble, the *premier piqueur* to the Emperor, examined the whole of the animals with much interest, and expressed himself highly delighted with them. In fact, no person visiting the stables could fail to be struck with the beauty, symmetry, and strength which some of these horses possess. Of the sixteen chargers and riding-horses which have been brought over, every one is English, and they have nearly all been purchased in England. His Majesty's favourite charger, Philips, is a remarkably fine animal; in his slower paces there is a richness of movement which is rarely to be met with, and his gallop is worthy of an Emperor. Sir Walter Scott's a splendid brown horse, principally used by the Emperor for his private riding, and as a "hack" is exceedingly fine in any and all of the three paces. Conyngham, a fine handsome chestnut, was recently purchased by the Emperor from the Marquis Conyngham. He is now in training for the Emperor's use either as a "hack" or as a charger. Ajax, a splendid, noble-looking hunter, is a rich dark chestnut in colour, and is almost constantly ridden by the Emperor at Fontainebleau and Compiègne. He is also an exceedingly valuable horse, a very large sum having been paid for his purchase. Adonis was recently purchased from Mr. Mason, of London, for a very large stake. He is a rich dark brown, and has been given by the Emperor exclusively to the service of Colonel Fleury. As a hack he is probably unequalled in Europe; his action is something magnificent, and at the review of the household troops he was admired by all who had an opportunity of witnessing his noble and spirited movements. Chesterfield is a brown horse, purchased at a high price from the Earl whose name he bears, and is a splendid hunter. Oxonian and Perfection—the one a brown and the other a bay—are remarkable not less for their quiet qualities as chargers than for their fine symmetry and general excellent appearance. Six of the Emperor's horses were ridden by the members of the suite at the review. His Majesty was mounted on his favourite charger, Philips; Colonel Fleury on Adonis; the Duc de Montebello on Ajax; Colonel Edgar Ney, son of the Marshal of brave memory, on Chesterfield; the Marquis de Toulangeon on Oxonian; and M. Rouher on Cromwell. Marshal Vaillant, the French Minister of War, was mounted on his old favourite grey charger. Among the horses brought over there is no one for the special use of the Empress, as it was not expected that her Majesty would take any equestrian exercise during her visit. Although there are several fine horses in the stud appropriated to her Majesty's use, the Emperor is anxious to obtain for the Empress one of still greater beauty than he already possesses, and it is stated that he has expressed his intention of giving a sum of 1000 guineas for any really perfect and suitable charger which can be purchased in the United Kingdom. The remainder of the Emperor's horses which he has over here are for the use of the piqueurs and Imperial grooms, and there is not one of them but would be worthy of the establishment of the first nobleman of the land. Prince Albert's favourite charger, Duenna, is also a splendid animal, and may most worthily compare with the Emperor's charger for symmetry and action. The horse of which so much has been said as having been refused by Prince Albert, and which has been incorrectly stated to be the finest in the Emperor's stud, is named Perfection. His name, however, is somewhat too flattering. He is not, in truth, perfection, for he has a very important blemish, which consists in a weakness and great tenderness on one part of the back, caused by a fall while in stable. The defect was first discovered by Prince Albert, and great care is now constantly required in order to prevent the hurt producing injurious consequences.

ARRIVAL AT THE CASTLE.

Their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress of the French arrived at seven o'clock on Monday evening at the Castle, alighting at the Grand Hall, where the Queen, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Prince of Leiningen, received her illustrious guests.

Prince Albert, attended by Major-General the Hon. Charles Grey, Lord Alfred Paget, and Colonel Seymour, accompanied their Majesties, having proceeded to Dover on Sunday evening to meet the Emperor and Empress.

A detachment of the 2nd Life Guards, under the command of Major Howard Vyse, formed the escort from the Great Western Railway station to the Castle, where a guard of honour of the 94th Regiment, with their band, was on duty in the Quadrangle, and paid the usual honours on the arrival of the Royal cortege, the band playing "Partant pour la Syrie."

The illustrious party occupied several open pony carriages. The Yeomen of the Guard lined the grand hall and staircase, under the command of Captain Macdonald, the Exon in Waiting; Viscount Sydney, the Captain, and Colonel Fitzmaurice, the Adjutant of the corps, also attended.

The Great Officers of State and the Household (in levee dress) and the Ladies and Maids of Honour in Waiting were in attendance the Queen at the Grand Hall. Viscount Palmerston, First Lord of the Treasury, and the Earl of Clarendon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, were also present.

The Queen, taking the arm of the Emperor, and the Empress that of Prince Albert, followed by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Prince of Leiningen, passed up the Grand Staircase through the Music-room into the Throne-room, where the younger members of the Royal family were assembled; and subsequently proceeded to the Reception-room, where the ladies and gentlemen of the household of the Queen and the Prince were presented to their Imperial Majesties.

The Emperor and Empress presented to the Queen and Prince Albert the following ladies and gentlemen of their suite:—The Princess d'Essling, the Countess de Montebello, the Baroness de Malaret, Marshal Count Vaillant, the Duke de Bassano, Count de Montebello, Colonel le Comte Ney, Colonel Fleury, Marquis de Toulangeon, and Count Tascher de la Pagerie.

After the presentation of the respective Courts, at which Viscount Palmerston and the Earl of Clarendon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, were present, the Imperial and Royal personages proceeded to their private apartments.

THE DINNER PARTY.

Her Majesty gave a dinner in the evening in St. George's-hall. The company included their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress of the French, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, the ladies and gentlemen of the household, the Imperial suite, and a select party.

The band of the Grenadier Guards attended during dinner in the gallery of the Hall, and on the entrance of the illustrious guests commenced playing "Partant pour la Syrie." The band afterwards performed a number of favourite pieces.

The Emperor and Empress of the French occupy the State apartments of the Castle, and the ladies and gentlemen in their suite occupy rooms in the west front and north front.

The Marchioness of Ely and the Hon. Mary Seymour, Lady and Maid of Honour to the Queen, will attend the Empress during her visit to her Majesty; and Earl Somers, Lord in Waiting to the Queen; Lord Alfred Paget, Clerk Marshal; and Lieut.-General Sir Frederick Stovin, Groom in Waiting, will attend the Emperor while the guest of her Majesty.

MEET OF THE ROYAL BUCKHOUNDS AT SALTHILL.

Windsor was awake at an early hour on Tuesday, and its loyal inhabitants were astir with the morning sunshine, in spite of their festivities and illumination of the previous evening. A general notion prevailed that her Majesty and the Empress and the Empress Eugenie would accompany the Emperor to the "meet" of the Royal buckhounds, appointed at Salthill. Rumour and fancy conjoined had imagined a bevy of fair huntresses as well as huntsmen; and her Majesty being a good equestrian, and the Empress, as reported, partial to the chase, the good people of Windsor, and some thousands of expectant strangers from London, were all agog for a procession *en grand costume* to Salthill.

Shortly after ten this rumour became corroborated by the departure of several of the Emperor's suite in hunting costume; then followed the hounds and huntsmen, with the Earl of Bessborough at their head, and shortly after the stag, in the usual deer-cart. The bridge and the walls of Eton College were thronged with spectators; and a multitude of equipages of every degree sped swiftly along the road towards Slough, where the Great Western Railway had already deposited the contents of two or three special trains.

The place selected for the "meet" was the well-known "Montem." Here, and on the rugged ground about, all the picturesque features and gay grouping of a "meet" was to be seen. But neither her Majesty nor the Empress nor the Emperor came; so, after a few moments of blank disappointment to the gazers, the hounds threw off in a field to the right of Botham's. Away went the horsemen in gallant style; but in about ten minutes the deer came back, and the hounds running over the scent, as the stag leapt into the hollow of the railway, the whole field were at fault, returning exactly to the point whence they had started. They found and lost again within sight; but at last, after a few zigzag turns, got into clear running, and bore away in the direction of Farnham, where the stag was ultimately drowned. Those not engaged in the sport now returned to Windsor to await the leading event of the day—the anticipated review in the Great Park—as well as to enjoy the bustling and animated scene which the town presented, from its triumphal arches, the many flags waving in all directions, the amateur bands of music parading the streets, and the numerous officers, in every uniform of the service, passing to and fro.

THE PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES.

Three o'clock was the hour appointed by his Majesty for the reception of the various addresses of congratulation which were to be presented to him. The state carriages of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs were in waiting at the station of the Great Western Railway, to convey the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and other members of the Court of Lieutenancy to the Castle. The whole of the members of the deputation were dressed in their full uniform, and attracted considerable notice as they proceeded on their way to the Castle. The Governor and Company of the Bank of England also wore full Court dress. The Mayor and Corporation of Windsor wore their robes and gowns.

The first deputation which had the honour to be received by his Majesty was the Court of Lieutenancy of the city of London. The Commissioners were introduced to the Emperor in the Reception-room, and presented an address, which was read by the Lord Mayor.

His Imperial Majesty returned a most gracious answer. The mover of the address, Colonel Wilson, and the seconders, Mr. Moon and Sir Moses Montefiore, were then presented to the Emperor.

A deputation of the merchants, bankers, and traders of London was then introduced, and presented an address of congratulation to his Imperial Majesty.

The address was read by Mr. T. M. Weguelin, the Governor of the Bank of England. The Emperor returned a gracious answer.

The Corporation of the borough of Windsor followed, and were introduced to the Emperor in the Reception-room, and presented an address of congratulation to his Imperial Majesty, to which he made an appropriate reply.

The Emperor was attended at the reception of the addresses by the following officers of his suite:—Marshal Count Vaillant, the Duke de Bassano, Count de Montebello, Colonel Le Comte Ney, Colonel Fleury, Marquis de Toulangeon, and Le Comte Tascher de la Pagerie. His Imperial Majesty was also attended by Earl Somers, Lord Alfred Paget, and Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Stovin. The Emperor wore the uniform of a French General, with the grand cordon and star of the Order of the Legion of Honour.

The Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Muggridge and Mr. Sheriff Crossley, accompanied by the City Remembrancer, had an audience to know his Majesty's pleasure as to the reception of an address from the Corporation of the city of London, when the Emperor was pleased to appoint Thursday next at Guildhall. The Lord Mayor, the Recorder, the Sheriffs, and the Remembrancer, were introduced, and requested the honour of the presence of their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress at an entertainment at Guildhall, on Thursday next, on the occasion of presenting the address to the Emperor. His Imperial Majesty was graciously pleased to accept the invitation for the Empress and himself.

REVIEW IN THE GREAT PARK.

During the interval occupied by the presentation of these addresses, the military had collected on the review ground. The Blues, the 1st and 2nd Life Guards, the Carabiniers, and two troops of the Royal Horse Artillery, had already taken up a position in Queen Anne's Riding Ground—a large plot of open land situate in Windsor Great Park, and excellently adapted for the purposes of a review. The troops marched there with their bands playing, and carried off with them a vast number of people from the over-crowded streets. But the intervening time had also brought down by the railways many additional thousands of sight-seers; and, the Castle being the general focus of attraction, every movement that could be seen there excited the greatest interest. The saddle horses for the Emperor, Prince Albert, and their suites, were taken into the Quadrangle, and next the Queen's beautiful pony carriages were brought in.

Soon after, from the Quadrangle into the Home-park, issued forth the Royal and Imperial cortege—consisting of the Emperor, Prince Albert, and the Duke of Cambridge, on horseback, with a numerous staff and suite, followed by her Majesty and the Empress, with the attendant nobility, in five pony phaetons and four and several other Royal carriages. This was a glorious sight; as the brilliant party egressed from the George the Fourth's gate into the Home-park, countless numbers awaited their approach in the Long-walk, drawn up on each side of the road under the trees. Here first, a splendid following of the nobility and gentry's carriages was enabled to attach itself. Here first, also, broke forth a volley of rapturous cheers, which were continued afterwards along the whole line; and here, also, a numerous squadron of gentlemen on horseback, members of the suite, in their red coats, and others from the neighbourhood, or the counties adjacent, united themselves to the procession, expressing by loud hurrahs their gratulations to her Majesty and her visitors.

Looking back upon the cortege from "The Double Gates," and up the Long-walk towards the Castle, the carriages speeding along seemed but specks upon a ribbon. As they advanced, and, in time, broke into a quicker gallop, the eye could comprehend the extent of the procession, whose approach inflamed the public with excitement, and was accompanied all its way by a swelling chorus of cheers that rolled onwards with it towards the spectator.

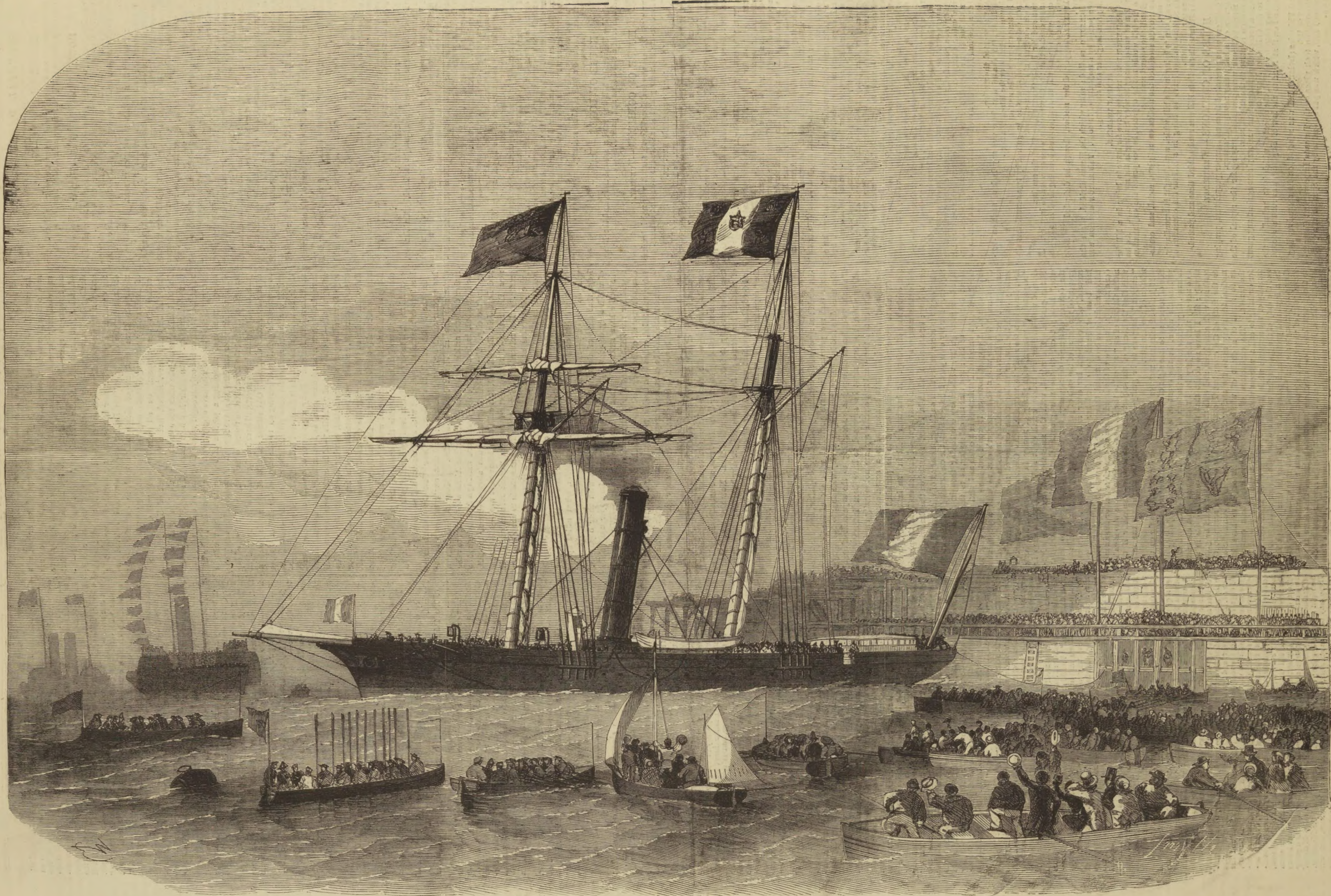
In the Long-walk the centre was occupied by the far-extending line of Royal carriages, in advance of which, the Emperor, Prince Albert, and the Duke of Cambridge were seen riding upon the greensward on the side, followed by their magnificent suite. Loud and vivid were the cheers; shouts also of "Vive l'Empereur!" were frequent from the numerous French gentlemen and other foreigners who had been attracted to Windsor by the spectacle. When the cortege turned the corner from the Double Gates, and proceeded at a rapid pace across the Park, towards Queen Anne's Ride, Prince Albert rode on the right side of her Majesty's carriage, and engaged in lively conversation with the Empress Eugenie. The Emperor rode on the left, by the side of her Majesty. Both the Royal ladies looked remarkably well and pleased. They wore dresses of a light colour, with dark scarfs and veils, her Majesty having on a green bonnet, and the Empress one of a blue colour.

The scarlet liveries of the outriders, the glittering uniforms of the attendant officers—French as well as English—and the troop of horsemen, splendidly mounted in the rear, gave the "progress" of the party to

(Continued on page 380.)



"THE PELICAN" STEAM-SHIP APPROACHING DOVER.



ARRIVAL OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS AT DOVER.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Lord Ravensworth took the oath and his seat among the Peers. The Charitable Trusts (1855) Bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Mr. Price, Mr. Brand, and Mr. Bouverie took their seats on re-election respectively for Gloucester, Lewes, and the Kilmarnock Burghs. Mr. BOUVÉRIE stated that a bill on the subject of limited liability in commercial partnerships was in preparation, and would be shortly introduced.

METROPOLITAN LOCAL MANAGEMENT BILL.

Sir B. HALL moved the second reading of this bill. Sir DE LACY EVANS presented a petition from Westminster, praying for certain corrective clauses in the measure.

Mr. MACKINNON thought the great defect of the bill was that it devolved its working on the vestries. Clause 103 gave immense powers to vestries, and clause 113, which empowered them to raise money, required consideration.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS was of opinion that the bill would best be worked by a central body, with the Lord Mayor at its head, supported by a limited number of other boards acting in harmony with it.

Mr. PELLATT saw an improvement in the bill since it had been printed. The hon. member suggested its reference to a Committee; and, alluding to the impossibility of fairly discussing the second reading in so thin a House, threatened to move the adjournment of the House if the President of the Board of Health would not take his advice.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE, following up this allusion to the aspect of the House, observed that it was not every day a French Emperor, and Empress visited this country (Hear, hear). To the present bill he should give his hearty support.

Mr. BUTLER and Mr. BRADY thanked the Government for the present measure.

Sir DE LACY EVANS also expressed the obligations of his constituents for the bill.

Mr. LABOUCHÈRE inquired whether any bill for the reform of the City of London Corporation was in course of preparation?

Sir G. GREY replied that a measure on the subject would be introduced during the course of the Session.

The motion was then agreed to, and the bill, having passed the second reading, was ordered to stand for commitment on Monday, the 30th inst.

The House having resolved itself into Committee of Supply, Mr. Fitzroy was moved into the chair, and took his seat accordingly as Chairman of Committees, in the room of Mr. Bouverie.

CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES.

The Civil Service Estimates were then brought forward by Mr. WILSON, but on the first vote.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS urged a complaint against the haste with which votes for money were pressed, at a time when the House (from extraneous attractions) was scantily attended, and when hon. members had only had the Estimates placed in their hands a few hours. He moved as an amendment that the Chairman should report progress.

The expediency of proceeding with the supply votes was enforced by Mr. WILSON and Sir W. MOLESWORTH; and after a miscellaneous discussion, a division was called, on which there appeared—

For the amendment, 3; against, 126: majority, 123.

Several votes for the maintenance of the Royal and public palaces, parks, and gardens, were put and agreed to.

Upon the vote of £122,000 in further payment for works at the new Houses of Parliament, Sir W. MOLESWORTH stated the purport of a report and estimate obtained from Sir C. Barry, showing that there had been expended upon the new Palace of the Legislature up to the present time a sum of £1,690,000. About £173,000 additional would be necessary to complete the works already sanctioned by the House; and the execution of some supplemental works, which the architect considered highly advisable, would require £651,000. The total cost of the new Houses would thus reach two and a half millions sterling.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Cambridge University Bill was read a second time, and the Dean Forest Bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Mr. PEEL stated, in answer to Colonel North, that it was not intended to deduct Income-tax from the gratuities allowed to wounded officers.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S RETURN.

Sir J. RAKINGTON asked the Home Secretary, in the absence of Lord Palmerston, if he could now inform the House when the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department would return to this country?

Sir G. GREY replied: I believe that the noble Lord will leave Vienna in the course of the present week—at the end of the week; and from the latest information received, I have reason to believe that he will be in England on the 27th or the 28th of the present month (Hear).

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENTS.—ARMY AND NAVY.

Col. BOLDERO moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the state of the medical departments of the Army and Navy. The gallant officer condemned the system pursued in both services, and quoted largely from the evidence given before the Sebastopol Committee in proof of his assertions. He complained that in the Army the surgical service was composed of extremely old and very young men; while in the Navy, though the qualification for surgeons was lower than in the Army, still, on account of the neglect with which they were treated, young men refused to enter as assistant-surgeons; and the Admiralty had shipped mere boys under the name of dressers.

Sir J. TROLLOPE seconded the motion, and traced the deterioration of the medical department to the abolition of the Medical Board, and placing the whole medical service under the management of one man as Medical Director. To show the working of this system, he stated that a retired army surgeon, Dr. Davy, brother of the eminent chemist, who had been for two years in Turkey, volunteered to return to active service and proceed with the army to Turkey; but, after months of neglect, received a reply from Dr. Andrew Smith, stated that he could not be replaced on full pay. The hon. Baronet traced this insulting treatment to the fact that Dr. Smith had formerly been under Dr. Davy's command, who was obliged to report him for incompetency.

Mr. PEEL admitted the importance of the subject, but thought the appointment of a committee on this subject was, for the present at least, inopportune, as the Sebastopol Committee had at least half its time taken up with this very question. He stated that many of the evils complained of had already been got rid of, and mentioned many changes which were either carried out or determined on. Among others, he stated that Dr. Andrew Smith had been allowed to retire from his post of Medical Director, and that a Medical Board, with a civilian at its head, was about to be substituted.

Dr. BRADY supported the motion. Admiral BERKELEY denied that there was any lack of assistant-surgeons either in the Baltic or the Black Sea fleet.

Colonel NORTH supported the motion.

Mr. ELLICE did not see what was to be gained by two committees sitting on the same subject at the same time.

Mr. MUNZ and Mr. M. CHAMBERS supported the motion.

Sir G. GREY denied that the Government were opposed to inquiry. All they proposed was to wait till this subject had been inquired into by the Committee already sitting.

Sir G. PEACHELL supported the motion, though he defended the state of the Navy.

Colonel BOLDERO replied; after which the House divided, when the motion was rejected by a majority of 73 to 69. This narrow division was hailed with great laughter and cheering.

SUNDAY TRADING.

Lord R. GROSVEHOR next rose to move for leave to bring in a bill for the prevention of unnecessary Sunday trading in the metropolis. As he understood the bill would not be opposed, he postponed the explanation of its details till the second reading.

Lord EBRINGTON seconded the motion on religious, social, and economical grounds.

Leave was given to bring in the bill, which was brought in accordingly. Mr. E. DENISON obtained leave to bring in a bill for the education of out-door pauper children.

The Convention with Sardinia Bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Several petitions were presented from newspaper proprietors, praying for the adoption of a halfpenny newspaper stamp.

A great many petitions were presented praying for the repeal of the bill of last Session relative to the sale of beer.

Mr. SPOONER presented petitions from various places against any grant whatever to the College of Maynooth.

The Intestacy (Scotland) Bill, the object of which is to assimilate the law of Scotland on that head to the law of England, was read a second time.

The Coast Fisheries (Ireland) Bill was rejected, on its second reading, by a majority of 126.

Some conversation took place on the Tenants' Improvement Compensation (Ireland) Bill, which was put an end to by the Speaker at a quarter before six.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.

On the motion of Mr. STAFFORD, seconded by Mr. FRENCH, it was agreed that the House at its rising do adjourn until Friday, in consequence of the visit of the Emperor of the French to the City to-morrow.

The House then adjourned at ten minutes before six until four o'clock on Friday.

THE SILENT MEMBER.—(No. XIII.)

AN event like the visit of the Emperor and Empress of the French was sure to take possession of everybody's mind; and those minds which are under ordinary circumstances most vacant are—perhaps because they have most room to spare—invariably most full of such an incident as that which has just happened. At the time of my present writing, all—including the Tower guns—may be said to have gone off extremely well; and even the English climate has so far adapted itself to the brilliancy of the occasion. Perhaps the new Smoke Act may have had some effect in diminishing the density of the London atmosphere, and relieved the metropolis from that air of gloom which used to engender a sort of melancholy feeling, that might be most appropriately described as the vapours, on all who entered the City. Their Imperial Majesties have, indeed, had a busy week of lionising; and British lionising is no joke when the operation is joined in by all classes of the community. The affair has been managed so skilfully, that the attraction has been not only brought within the reach of every rank and every pocket, but those who have empty pockets, or none at all, have had an opportunity of witnessing a portion of the series of spectacles in which the Emperor and Empress have figured. From the occupant of the ten-guinea stall at the Royal Italian Opera to the temporary tenant of the gratuitous kerbstone in the streets, all have had the means of catching a sight of our illustrious visitors. Odd stories are told of the anxiety shown to procure the privilege of getting on to the stage of the Italian Opera; and, if wealth and rank could have gratified their wish, the scene in the *Critic*, in which a nobleman is discovered in the disguise of a "beefeater," might have been realised. Many a possessor of wealth and title would have gladly given a handsome sum, and voluntarily surrendered himself as a prisoner—in the opera of "Fidelio"—if he could have been allowed to go forward in a pair of stage fetters, wearing the dishevelled wig, the tattered garments, and all the other attributes of a long (theatrical) captivity, in order to bask during the chorus of prisoners in the brilliant sunshine of royalty that illumined the Italian Opera on Thursday evening. Many a member of the aristocracy of wealth would cheerfully have purchased the place of linkman outside the doors of the theatre for that eventful night, if money could have been used as the golden link to bring him into even momentary contact with an Emperor and an Empress.

In the midst of all this gaiety, we hear that the bombardment has recommenced against Sebastopol; and that our great guns in the diplomatic line at Vienna have missed fire. Many feared, from a rather doubtful article in the *Moniteur*, that the Allies were about to raise the siege; but, instead of this, they have been making a fresh attempt to lay low the city. The diplomatic mission was always expected to fail, and Lord John Russell will, it is said, be at home next week—affording a new illustration of the connection between "quick returns and small profits." The return of his Lordship will be acceptable to those who require his services at the Colonial-office; but a return of the expenses incurred in this fruitless mission will not be very agreeable—at least to those who will be obliged to pay the cost of it.

However valuable the Militia may be in the defence of the country—and there is no doubt that the force in question, when called upon, will do its duty—there is something very disagreeable in the knowledge that some of these men are walking about with their bayonets, of which they occasionally make a premature and improper use, while the police have strict orders not to interfere with them. With all due regard for the Militia as a whole, it must be admitted that its ingredients are not all of the very best kind; and the hand that has tried everything, and failed, or has been too idle to try anything at all, is not exactly the hand that should be entrusted, except while under discipline, with the command of a bayonet. Some recent cases show that there are men among the Militia who are beginning to use their weapons against, instead of in defence of, their own countrymen, and some serious assaults have been the result of the double absurdity of allowing militiamen when off duty to wear their side-arms, and not allowing policemen when on duty to interfere with militia-men. Now that a good deal of mischief has been done, fresh orders will probably be given; and it must be hoped, therefore, that no more very serious calamities will ensue before the "departments" have had time to go through all the cumbrous machinery of countermarching the alleged orders which have been the cause of some very deplorable incidents.

The administration of criminal justice has recently not worked altogether in such a satisfactory manner as can be desired. The discharge of the jury that could not agree on the criminality of a lady shoplifter, and the arguments that are presumed to have prevailed with six of the jurymen who refused to find her guilty, must open a very wide door to the escape of all classes of female delinquents. According to the argument of counsel, by which the jury must be supposed to have been influenced, all women, at certain times and at a certain age, are not morally responsible for their acts; and, if this is to be accepted as a sound conclusion, it will be difficult to prove when a woman ought to be punished for any violation of the laws of society. It has been said in an influential journal that a costermonger's wife would have got off just as easily as the physician's lady; an assertion which is, I fear, founded on the knowledge of what ought to occur, rather than on the expectation of what would really happen. For my own part, I believe that the costermonger's wife would have been found guilty, without any one having thought for a moment about her time of life; and that the old saying, as to the possibility of driving through an act of Parliament in a coach and six, has been partially realised. I suspect, however, it would not have been so easy to drive through the law with a costermonger's cart as with a physician's carriage. Already there are disagreeable symptoms of the spreading of a malady which the law, or rather those employed in administering the law, have been too ready to recognise. At Clerkenwell police-court a "respectable" woman, with plenty of money in her pocket, has been charged with stealing an article worth eight shillings from a shop in Hatton-garden. She might, with the assistance of an "able advocate," have got off, on the new ground that has been adopted for the defence of female delinquency, but the magistrate seems to have prevented the defeat of the ends of justice, by dealing summarily with the accused, who confessed her error and begged for mercy. If counsel had been at hand to defend her and bully the magistrate, the tables might have been turned, though the Bench would probably have done its duty, in spite of the hired abuse of the advocate, or the anonymous threats of an "appeal to the Home-office," from those who seem to wish that the liberty of the subject should be secured—especially if the "subject" happens to be guilty—by making the magistrate the mere minion of the Minister.

If juries in criminal matters are blameable for inclining so far on the side of mercy as to lose sight of the side of justice, they are still more reprehensible when, in the event of a difficulty in nicely adjusting the balance, they refuse to allow the turn of the scale in favour of the prisoner. I do not say that the jury in Buranelli's case have not acted conscientiously; for I have no doubt that the verdict delivered is quite in accordance with conscience, and with the best judgment that could be given to the facts of the case; but I confess, if the report is accurate, the medical testimony as to the sanity of the prisoner is so contradictory as to admit of a doubt of which, I think, he ought to have had the benefit. The conductors of the prosecution have been censured for omitting to call a witness who, it is alleged, would have proved the insanity of the accused; while it is urged, on the other hand, that it is not the duty of the prosecution to call a witness in favour of the prisoner. In a legal and professional point of view, it may be true enough that they who prosecute are not bound to defend; but it is equally clear in a moral point of view that no honourable man can make himself a party to the prosecution of one of whose innocence he knows that there is existing evidence. For my own part, I do not believe the rumour that proof of Buranelli's insanity was within reach of the prosecution; for, though there have been flagrantly discreditable cases in which advocates have thought it consistent with professional duty to resort to calumny and other contemptible means, for the purpose of saving the guilty, there is, I think, no instance on record where a barrister has wilfully employed a *supplicatio veri* in order to obtain the condemnation of the innocent.

THE LOAN.

The expectation which had, since Friday, occupied the attention of all persons connected with monetary affairs, was, on Monday, brought to an issue by the promulgation of the intentions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Speculation had been rife in the interim as to the mode to be proposed. Would the Loan to be raised be added to the Consolidated Fund, or would it come out in the form of Terminable Annuities? Or would it be provided for partly by the one and partly by the other? Nobody professed even to guess at the Chancellor's views, and not one man on 'Change ventured to hint that he was in the secret. Those who ordinarily have everything from "undoubted authority" were silent on this occasion; and those who, at other times, "don't mind telling you confidentially," now either forget to confide in you, or had nothing to confide. Each man had, of course, his own pet crotchets; each mounted his hobby, upon which he was prepared to ride full tilt against all the windmill giants which any Chancellor of the Exchequer might set up. Each could recount to you his own projects, but of the project of the Minister of Finance none could speak.

As we have said, Monday afternoon brought all doubts and surmises to a close by the publication of the following plan:—

1. The Loan to be for the sum of sixteen millions of pounds.
2. For every £100 subscribed in money, the contractors to have £100 Three per Cent Consolidated Annuities, and a Terminable Annuity for thirty years, ending on 5th April, 1885.
3. The interest on the Three per Cent Consolidated Annuities to commence from the 5th of January, 1855, and the Terminable Annuity to commence from the 5th of April, 1855.
4. The days of payment, and the proportions of the contributions to be paid, to be as follows:—

On Tuesday, April 24, deposit of £10 per cent.

May 22	"	£15
June 19	"	£10
July 17	"	£15
Aug. 21	"	£10
Sept. 18	"	£10
Oct. 16	"	£10
Nov. 20	"	£10
Dec. 18	"	£10

5. For each instalment after the deposit, a proportional amount of Stock to be created for the contributors.

The Stock payable on the deposit to be created at the same time with that which will be due on the last instalment, when the Terminable Annuity will also be written in to the contributors' names in the books of the Bank of England.

6. The biddings to be made at the Treasury on Friday, April 20, at ten o'clock.

About one-tenth, therefore, of the Loan will be raised on Terminable Annuities for thirty years, and the remainder in Consols. To have attempted to obtain any very much larger portion on the former mode of security would have been difficult; and, under all the circumstances, we believe the mode adopted to be the best, and characterised by more judgment than has been the wont of Chancellors of the Exchequer in general.

The Loan was inevitable: to provide for the expenses of the war by means of ordinary taxation had perhaps become, from public opinion, an impossibility.

Let us hope that we shall not need a further loan to carry on the war. The last war cost us £601,500,343; at an annual charge for interest of £22,829,696; having continued from 1793 to 1815—a period of twenty-two years. At the commencement of that war the Debt was only £239,350,148; with an annual charge of £9,208,496; and, at its conclusion, it had increased to £840,850,491; the annual charge being £32,038,191.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH.—The electric telegraph has just been carried as far north as Attock, and will be at Peshawur in three months' time, a distance in direct line of 1000 miles from Calcutta, and the like from Bombay, and 1600 from Madras; so that the three Presidencies could be communicated with simultaneously, and in a few minutes' time by the Afghan frontier, the only point in the whole circuit of our Eastern dominions where serious troubles or annoyance can arise.

THE LIME-BURNERS.—The Russians have been greatly puzzled, and are exceedingly angry, with the proceedings of our lime-burners in front of the Third Division. The volumes of smoke arising from the kilns have attracted their notice, and they have shelled the spot at intervals ever since, to the discomfort of Major-General Barnard's poultry in the rear of the quarries. One shell grazed the General's tent; another burst among his little temporary establishment of cocks, hens, and sheep, and is said to have injured some of them, and the General has had to shift his quarters. The natives who were burning the lime took the exigencies of their position with great coolness, and contented themselves with expressing a wish for a private cannon to themselves to fight the Russians with in the interval of lime-burning. The Russians evidently think the smoke arises from some works connected with the railway; and although the kiln—which is concealed by the quarried stone before it—is full two miles from their batteries, they direct shells at it now and then during the day.—*Letter from the Camp, March 30.*

A FEMALE SPY.—For some days past nothing has been talked of but the arrest of a young Russian woman: she had been remarked several times before, as her favourite walk appeared to be in the trenches. The rumour circulated for some time, and the General at last was informed of the fact. He ordered a stricter watch to be kept, as he thought it could be only a spy disguised in woman's attire. At six o'clock on the morning of the 28th the same woman presented herself in front of our men while they were at work. She was of tall and majestic stature, and held an extinguished lantern in her hand, and seemed to examine the works with much attention. Some perceived that she held a roll of paper half open, in which probably she noted all the observations she could collect. At the sight of our soldiers and officers she quickened her pace, and entered a sort of ravine which is at the extremity of the French trenches. As soon as she reached that spot she began to run, but the commandant sent two Zouaves in pursuit, and they soon overtook her. Two hours after she was conducted to General Canrobert. Her examination was not long: she constantly replied that it was for the good of her country, and to avenge the death of her husband, Boninoff, killed at the Alma, that she acted thus; and, moreover, that she felt no regret. She was then searched. The searchers found in one of her pockets a paper book, containing several details on the state of our batteries, the number of men employed, the number of guns in the batteries, &c.; and in another pocket a double-barrelled pistol, and a letter addressed to Prince Menschikoff. After the visit she was shut up in an apartment of the General's headquarters, under the guard of two soldiers, until such time as she can be sent to Malta.—*Letter from Kamiesch, March 30.*

PREPARATIONS FOR THE BOMBARDMENT OF SEBASTOPOL.—To day two more 10-inch mortars were sent to the front, with about fifty or sixty tons of powder, 300 rounds of filled shell, and 200 rounds of empty 10-inch. To day, also, the greater part of the officers and crew of the *Leander*, 50, came on shore and joined the Naval Brigade, near headquarters. These men will be distributed at the heavy guns in the different new works. Their appearance as they landed was uncommonly smart and neat; each man dressed in blue, with his cutlass and revolver at his side, and in the centre one of the Quartermasters with the "Union." To add still further to the imposing nature of the procession, two sailors—one with a fife and the other with a fiddle—marched at its head, enlivening the way with "Jack's Alive," "Cheer, Boys, Cheer," &c., and, accompanied by such tunes, and joking and laughing with themselves and all they met, the blue-jackets rolled off in high glee to share in the bloody doings of the trenches. Wherever they go they will do their work well, for in the management of our large siege guns the artillerymen are not to be compared to them. At the same time that the sailors landed 5000 Turks were sent up to headquarters, each man carrying a long fascine. There are not less than 10,000 or 12,000 of these fascines already piled near Lord Raglan's house, and a ship now in harbour has about 1500 more from Sinope, and other ships are expected. We have no new works either in course of construction, or as far as I can ascertain, contemplated, for which such enormous numbers would be required, and I am, therefore, led to the conclusion, that they are wanted for the storming of the Russian batteries. Each of these batteries is surrounded with a deep fosse, which the storming party fill with fascines provided for the purpose, and are thus enabled to cross without the hindrance and delay which scaling-ladders always occasion. Orders were received at Balaklava to-day to prepare ships for the reception of wounded, and to the general hospital the same intimation to have beds ready was also given. The *St. Hilda*, *Orient*, and *Sir George Pollock* transports will be fitted up with all dispatch, each for the reception of between 200 and 300 wounded; and the general hospital, with the wooden huts which have been built for the purpose, will accommodate about 200 more. These additions to the four regular hospital-ships, besides one or two temporary hospital-ships now in harbour, ought to accommodate a larger number of wounded than we would get by a mere bombardment of Sebastopol; but if a general assault of the whole place is contemplated, the necessity for hospital accommodation will be fearful. All out here seem agreed that the bloody horrors of Inkerman will fade to a mere skirmish before the storming of the town and batteries. The Zouaves, it is said, with a party of *Tirailleurs d'Afrique* and *Chasseurs de Vincennes*, are to storm the Malakoff the night after opening fire; and to the English has been allotted the Mamelon. These may be mere rumours, but they are universally believed here, and will very likely prove true. The plan of the assault is, no doubt, to concentrate the fire of our batteries upon the Malakoff works and Mamelon, and storm directly a sufficient number of their guns are disabled to enable us to do it with the smallest loss. From the Mamelon the town can be commanded at every point; and, with the Malakoff towers in our possession, the Redan would be untenable to the enemy, and the dockyard at our mercy.—*Letter from the Camp, April 2.*

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

WHAT remuneration Sir Charles Barry is to receive in his capacity as Architect of the New Houses of Parliament is still a fruitful subject of disagreement between Sir Charles and the Treasury. His claim is made, we believe, at three per cent on the expenditure, and this, on the outlay of the present time, would give him, it is said, fifty-four thousand pounds. This is thought, by some, to be too large a sum; by others it is thought just enough; and by Sir Charles himself it is called, if anything, under the mark. There was, it appears, a kind of implied understanding when the works commenced that the architect's remuneration should be twenty-five thousand pounds. But this disputed stipulation was made twenty years ago, when the works, it was wildly supposed, would not cost one-third of the sum already spent upon them, and the time of erection would be at least within one-half the period that has not yet seen the Palace completed. It is quite clear that twenty-five thousand pounds is a very insufficient sum for the twenty years' labour of so skilful an architect as Sir Charles Barry; that fifty-four thousand is nearer his proper reward; while it is equally obvious that the system must be bad which has suffered Sir Charles to dream of sums very different in amount from those contemplated to be paid by the Lords of the Treasury.

Two pieces of good news transpired in the Commons the other night. The beautiful Diana fountain in Bushey-park is to be forthwith restored; and that unsightly hole in Hyde-park, occasioned by the abstraction of good gravel, and the partial filling up of it with mud and something worse, is no longer to be a public eyesore. Gravel is to be got elsewhere, and the pit is to be restored to its original level of turf.

They are making a mess of the long-promised building in Fetter-lane for our Public Records. The fault is not with the architect, but with the Master of the Rolls. The Master is accepting the contents of every public repository, and is crowding costly shelves—designed for other purposes—with useless papers, fit only for the mill. When once he has accepted, the Master has no power to destroy. Public offices are only too glad to empty their old and useless papers into the lap of the Rolls, and the result is that there is now very little chance of our seeing the contents of the Tower, of the Chapter-house, and of the Rolls Chapel, within any part of Mr. Pennethorne's new building. Sixty-one thousand three hundred and twenty pounds were never voted for the safe keeping of useless papers, but for the better preservation and use of those real records, than which no nation can produce a nobler series than ours.

Artists are talking of a very admirable series of portraits commenced by Mr. E. M. Ward, R.A., partly for his own pleasure, and partly with a view to publication. The idea is excellent, and the execution in Mr. Ward's happiest manner. He has commenced a series of full-length portraits of our eminent living authors. Each author is seated in his own study, surrounded by those books and faces with whom he is accustomed to hold almost daily converse. Six are already finished—Lord Mahon (now Earl Stanhope), Mr. Macaulay, Mr. Hallam, Sir Bulwer Lytton, Mr. Dickens, and Mr. Thackeray. Men who know all six are divided in their opinion which is the best portrait—all are so good. The pictures are of a cabinet size; and will, we hear (and are happy to think), be engraved in a fitting style of art. What would not one give for a Shakespeare and Ben Jonson set; a Milton and Marvell set; a Dryden and Otway set; a Pope and Swift set; a Johnson and Boswell set; a Scott and Byron set—of portraits akin in spirit to these by Mr. Ward. It is high time that in our school of portrait-painting a painter's column and curtain should give way for something more real, more appropriate, and quite as pictorial.

The cost of a park and pleasure-ground is no light matter. It is not every well-to-do-in-the-world person who can afford to keep a luxury of the kind. The expenditure required to maintain our parks is incredibly large. Sixty-six thousand pounds were expended in one year, ending March 31st, 1855, on our parks and pleasure-grounds, and the income derived therefrom was barely above six thousand pounds. The three parks in London that immediately join one another—St. James's, the Green, and Hyde Parks—consume £20,000 of the £60,000; the Regent's-park is maintained at a yearly cost of £5500; and the Victoria-park at a yearly cost of £2300.

Sir William Hooker is petitioning Parliament for more accommodation to the greenhouse plants removed from temperate climates to the uncertain atmosphere of Kew Gardens. The claims of the war should not be put forth as any reason for the rejection of a petition like this, in which the public is so largely interested. The cost of Kew to the country is fifteen thousand pounds a year; and in the season the visitors who frequent its greenhouses and walks—returning pleased and instructed—vary from eight thousand to ten thousand a day. Many students desirous of information about economic and other plants throughout Europe have come to reside at Kew, for months at a time, with the sole purpose of studying in these well-stored gardens, of which Sir William Hooker is the indefatigable Director. Think very favourably, if you please, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, of our judicious Hooker and his "sma' request."

This mention of the living Director at Kew reminds us that we have just lost by death the Director of the Metropolitan School of Science applied to Mining and the Arts. Sir Henry De la Beche was the painstaking founder and parent of this school, from its infancy in Craig's-court to its removal to its present quarters in Piccadilly. His successor should, if possible, be a still better man. We await with interest the name of the new Director. The appointment is in the gift, we believe, of the President of the Board of Trade—the salary £1100 a year.

We are not quite sure but what there is a very fair foundation for the complaint about the British Museum put forth in the following letter:—

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

April 17th, 1855.

Sir—Seeing the interest you take in matters connected with the Library of the British Museum, I venture to hope that you will express your opinion on the following facts.

My object in resorting to the Reading-room was the consultation of several elaborate works on Harmony and others on Music in general; but, though all published prior to 1850, not one could I find in the Catalogue. With a view of testing the Music Catalogue, I last week took a column of advertisements of music in the *Times* for December, 1849; but, out of thirty-nine pieces, only five (and those all with words) were mentioned. Indeed, the Music seems composed entirely of pieces with words; those lighter compositions, such as quadrilles, marches, &c., are scarcely to be found at all.

Can you inform me if it is optional with music publishers to forward copies; or, if not, is any distinction made in the class of music required to be forwarded?

You will perhaps have remarked that the Music Catalogue seems never to receive any additions, and that it is seldom consulted—probably because those who have done so do not desire the musty old ballads which seem to have found such favour with the compiler.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

ONE WHO HOPES FOR BETTER THINGS IN THE NEW ROOM.

The "musty old ballads" unnecessarily condemned by our Correspondent are curious records of bygone times, and well merited the descriptive catalogue which has made them really serviceable.

THE SOLDIERS' DRESS IN THE CRIMEA.—A fear has been expressed that the men will not be allowed to wear the white quilted jackets which the Bulgarian climate forced upon the coy martinetism of the Peninsular veterans. I believe that is an idle fear. The absurd objections to this necessary head covering were conquered through the force of circumstances; and, though they may still survive, they will not again dare to display their foolish faces to the light of day. The campaign, short as it has been, has justified all those reforms of costume and habits which were so urgently demanded and so reluctantly conceded at its commencement. The British soldier, emancipated from the trammels of the collar and stock, permitted to wear the beard God gave him, and to move about in his light and easy Russia leather boots, now that he is neither overworked nor underfed, looks a happy, strong, and prosperous creature. War is forming its own men, and the military education of the nation, so much neglected, is making rapid strides.—*Letter from the Camp.*

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. F. S.—They shall be returned shortly.
M. de R.—A private communication has been dispatched.
M. de R.—Your letter was unfortunately mislaid. It shall be replied to immediately.
F. C. A.—Chapelle.—The inquiries have been answered by letter.
M. van H. J.—Many thanks. The "Compendium" is minutely exact, and will greatly facilitate reference.
A. F., Florence.—We are still without any news of the long-promised transcripts. Pray forward them, through the accustomed channel, with all convenient expedition.
M. D., Paris.—I cordially thank for his obliging offer, of which we shall gladly and frankly avail ourselves whenever an opportunity to do so occurs.
BOOKWORM.—A copy of "Gianotto," first edition, 4to., 1597, would be a bargain at the cost you name. As to Duci's "Sacheide" and Severino's "Gioco de Scacchi," they throw little or no light upon the ancient form of the game, and are not of much interest or value to any one.
E. F., Norwood.—You must apply by letter to the publisher, Mr. Little, enclosing a Post-office order for the period you wish to receive the paper. The subscription is 25s. per annum.
W. C. C.—We referred to one of your own Problems, not to the Solution of our Enigma.
AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—A Bishop can generally draw the game against a Rook, although there are a few exceptional cases where the latter wins. See the "Chess-Player's Handbook," p. 432.
R. J. E.—Shagird's Problem is extremely pretty, and shall have insertion.
SAINTFIELD, W. G., M.D., PHIZ.—Yes; quite correct.
CHILVER, KURIS.—Unfortunately we retained no copy.
DEREVON.—The key-move of Enigma 918 is B to Q 2nd. Your Variation shall be examined.
D. G. B.—Your Solution of Mr. Bolton's little gem is the true one.
F. T., Derby.—A player having advanced a Pawn to his 8th sq. is at liberty to exchange it for any piece (a King, of course, excepted) which he may choose, without regard to the piece he has at the time on the Chess-board.
AN AMATEUR.—In Casting on the King's side you place your Rook on the K B sq. When Casting on the Queen's side the Rook is placed on the Q sq.
I. C., Seaham; S. L., Falmouth.—You are mistaken. Try once more.
AMATEUR, TAMMAY.—In the position given White could not win.
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 581, by Salopinsia, Murphy, Photographer, Andy, Mus. D. G., Heiddan, J. Minchin, Mona, Joanne, W. Prevost, are correct.
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 582, by Deroven, M. P., Andy, Napoleon, G. T. V., B. A., Cantab, W. C. C.; F. T., Derby; J. Minchin, Phiz, Ernest, S. P. Q. R., Philo-Chess, Canrobert, Gregory, Punch, Peregrine, Argus, Odipus, A. Z., Omicron, Eton, Philip, Eldon, Miles, Clivia, F. A. S., Omega, Rex, Peebles, Mus., Trinity Coll., St. George, Nero, Oldbuck, Admirer, balucrier, are correct.
SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS, by Deroven, F. T., Derby, Phiz, Dux, Maltravers, Delta, T. W. M., D. D., Pedagogue, M. G., F. R. S., Ontario, M. F., Gregory, are correct. All others are wrong.

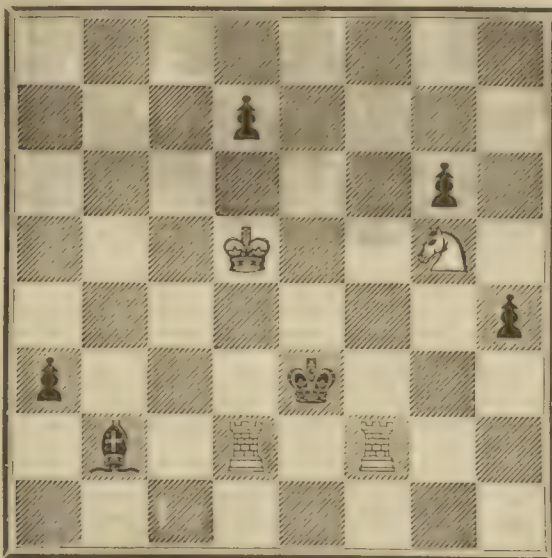
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 580.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. K B to Q B 4th P takes B (best)
2. R to K 2nd K moves
3. Kt or P mates

PROBLEM No. 583.

By Mr. J. B., of Bridport.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

THE Emperor Alexander has conferred decorations on almost all the personages of distinction who have been sent to congratulate him on his accession to the throne. To General Prince Bernhard Solms Braunsfels, from the King of Hanover, he has given the order of St. Alexander Newski; to Count Munich, the Marshal of the Court of the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, that of the White Eagle; to General Baron Sallaba, sent by the Emperor of Austria, the same order; to the Swedish General Count Stedingk, the Grand Cordon of the order of St. Anne; and to General Haynau, the Minister of War of the Elector of Hesse Cassel, the same decoration.

FOREIGN ANIMALS FOR THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—The ship *Africa*, Captain O'Neill, arrived in the Mersey on Sunday last, from Bombay, had on board two Surat bulls of "high caste," intended for the Paris Industrial Exhibition. The animals are of a snow-white colour, and have exceedingly strange developments. They are very fine in the limbs, with necks hanging below the knee, and very long, heavy ears. The animals attracted considerable attention in Liverpool.

ARREST OF DR. LANG IN AUSTRALIA.—This gentleman, who is well known in this country by the frequent visits he paid here, and the lectures that he delivered, has been committed to prison in Geelong, on a charge of writing letters "calculated to bring the administration of justice into contempt." The Doctor, it appears, felt keenly the result of a trial in which his son, Mr. G. D. Lang, late manager of the branch bank of New South Wales at Balarat, was convicted on a charge of having embezzled the funds of the bank to the extent of £10,000. In a letter which he wrote in the *Melbourne Argus*, he did not hesitate at classing Sir W. A. Beckett with the infamous Judge Jeffreys, and denounced the trial as a proof that justice was polluted.

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.—About a fortnight ago, as some persons were clearing and trenching a piece of waste ground for a garden at Tynrich, Perthshire, a small Druidical circle, close upon the highway, was disclosed to the gaze of the stranger by the removal of masses of broom and bramble that had hitherto concealed it. This olden temple is about 18 feet in diameter, and quite entire, each of its huge stones standing erect and in its proper place; but there is an additional interest attached to it from the fact that, while digging and levelling the interior, four huge urns, about two feet in height and one foot in diameter at the mouth, were exhumed, full of calcined bones, besides three or four stone coffins, formed of thin, unshapen slabs, evidently from the adjacent ground, and likewise containing the mortal remains of the ancient Caledonians of a pre-historic period. Unfortunately, either from the extreme brittleness of the urns, or a want of care on the part of the labourers, the whole were broken to pieces, but enough still remain to show that they were of the very coarsest manufacture, in shape remote from classical, and with no pretension to decoration but a profusion of scratchings without method on the outside of the upper portion of each. The coffins were equally unceremoniously dealt with; but it is worthy of remark that they lay in no particular order in reference to the compass, but, if anything, rather inclined to south and north—indeed, one of them lay exactly in that direction.

A SMITHFIELD MARKET INCIDENT IN THE CRIMEA.—During the afternoon of Sunday last, a bull, which had been brought from the Crimea, was exhibited in the Smithfield market. The bull, which is said to be a variety of the "Bulgarian" breed, was a fine specimen of its kind, and was exhibited for the purpose of showing the value of dissection in connection with their value, and were captured heavily and severely bruised. Fortunately the animal had no horns, or the consequences would have been most serious. As it was, his head did mischief enough, and kept everyone at a respectful distance, whilst the refractory brute promounded amongst the butts at leisure. Everywhere he went the soldiers from the tops of walls and huts showered down stones enough to kill and bury him, had they only half been as well aimed as they were well meant; but he was so used to bringing him down. Occasionally, when his head was raised, he would stand at bay for a moment, then charged his assailants, who of course scattered in all directions. In the midst of these alternative efforts to slay him some very independent individual called out to fire, and instantly, without the least reference to the people about, half a dozen shots were directed against the unfortunate animal. One sergeant, within six feet of the bull, missed his aim, but shot a private of the 1st through the knee instead. After this mishap the indiscriminate volleys were discontinued, and the bull, taking to the hills, was at last killed by a rifle shot from an officer of the Guards. Now that much of our fresh meat comes from Asia Minor, these cattle emetics are not uncommon, though they never went to such lengths as to-day.—*Letter from Balaklava, April 2.*

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The drawing by the Princess Royal at the Pall-mall Exhibition, for which £200 have been offered, was timidly valued by her Royal Highness herself at one guinea!

The Emperor of the French has, through M. Casabianca, purchased several estates on the territory of Civita Nova. It appears that he intends to purchase a villa in the neighbourhood of Ancona, where M. Casabianca will take up his residence.

The Cortes approved a Budget of Civil List granting to the Queen of Spain 28,000,000 reals; to the King, 1,000,000 reals; the Princess of Asturias, 1,000,000 reals; and the Duchess de Montpensier, 1,500,000 reals.

The Emperor of the French has presented to Mr. Wyld a gold snuff-box, with his cipher in diamonds, as a souvenir of his visit to the model of Sebastopol. The Queen of Spain has also decorated Mr. Wyld with the Order of Carlos III.

When the Poles had to swear allegiance to the new Czar a change was made in the form of the oath. In 1825 the Poles took the oath to "the Emperor of Russia and King of Poland;" now there have been added the words, "and to the Grand Duke of Finland."

Major-General the Hon. Yorke Scarlett, commanding the Cavalry Division, has left Balaklava for England, having been summoned home on account of the serious illness of his wife.

A memoir of the Rev. Sydney Smith, by his daughter, Lady Holland, is promised in a few days by Messrs. Longman.

The Emperor Alexander has ordered the Minister of the Imperial Household to leave untouched the apartments of the late Emperor; and for the present, for the sake of economy, no change will be effected in the State apartments, nor in those which the present Emperor occupied during his father's lifetime.

The Prince of Prussia has left Coblenz for Berlin, in obedience to an order of the King, to take part in conferences relative to the mission of General de Wedell.

The Earl of Listowel has made a grant to the nuns of the Presentation Convent in Listowel of the land on which their convent is erected.

The Princes Bonaparte, of Rome, have been invited to Paris by the Emperor, and are not likely to return to the former city, as their villa and their palace in town are offered for sale.

Mr. Lionel Gisborne has settled the conditions on which an English company will undertake the construction of a submarine telegraph from Constantinople to Alexandria.

The Duke de Brabant is expected at Beyrout: he will visit Constantinople, where a brilliant reception awaits him.

Muchliss Pacha has given in his resignation as chef-d'état-major, and has left Eupatoria in consequence of a quarrel with Omer Pacha.

Under the will of Miss Anne Thompson, formerly of Sackville-street, and lately of Brighton, eleven hospitals and charitable institutions are left residuary legatees; and it is calculated each will ultimately get nearly £400.

Judge Helfenstein, of Pennsylvania, has left his coal estate at Shamokin, Pa., estimated to be worth one million and a half of dollars, for the benefit of the poor of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

On the 6th inst. Reschid Pacha was at Alexandria, his object being to obtain men and money from the Government, to assist in carrying on the war.

Dr. William Aitken, Demonstrator of Anatomy in the University, and Pathologist to the Royal Infirmary at Glasgow, has been appointed assistant Commissioner at the hospitals on the shores of the Black Sea.

Iskender Bey is rapidly recovering: he has lost only the tips of three fingers of his right hand, the forefinger being uninjured; he will therefore be able to wield the sabre with as much vigour as heretofore.

Professor Maconochie has resigned the chair of Civil Law in the University of Glasgow, and Sherrif Skene has received the appointment of the Crown to that office.

Madame George Sand continues her autobiography in the pages of the *Press*. She is at present recounting her youthful experiences while in a convent—having, it seems, narrowly escaped taking the veil.

The *Kendal Mercury* states that Miss Martineau is engaged, in the intervals of ease, upon her autobiography.

On Tuesday next Mr. W. M. Thackeray will lecture at Dee's Hotel, Birmingham, under the auspices of the Birmingham and Midland Institute, on "Humour and Charity."

The Directors of the Crystal Palace intend to have an exhibition illustrative of the arts and manufactures, and of the manners and customs of India, China, and other Oriental countries, in a Court to be set apart for that purpose.

The *Moniteur* announces that the Universal Exhibition at the Palais d'Industrie will be opened on the 1st of May; and that no articles for exhibition can be received after the 20th instant.

Several Inspectors of the Metropolitan Police will be stationed in Paris during the opening of the Exhibition, in order to keep watch on the English *chevaliers d'industrie*, who are pretty sure to abound.

A number of persons have been arrested at Grenelle on a charge of being concerned in the construction of a new "infernal machine."

Persons who can speak English, together with the Danish, Swedish, or Russian tongues, are greatly needed for the Baltic Fleet, as interpreters.

A company has been formed in Buenos Ayres to light that city with gas.

Nearly 2000 colliers are on strike at Wigan, in consequence of the late reduction of wages. Large and tumultuous assemblages of the people are prohibited.

The quantity of zinc used in Paris last year in the manufacture of small pistols for children was 53,000 kilogrammes; and the quantity of the same article for the small round mirrors with covers, and for spectacle-cases, reached to 200,000 kilogrammes.

Several officers of the French Navy are engaged at present in visiting and taking plans of the ports of Trebizond, Sinope, and Bourgas.

According to recent returns, there is a very great falling off this season in the production of beetroot sugar in France.

Government is about to issue a commission to inquire into the condition and management of lunatic asylums in Scotland.

Adulteration in wines and other liquors is taking place to an enormous extent, both in Paris and in some of the wine-growing districts of the departments.

A young man who acts as a clerk to an influential firm in Glasgow was swindled out of not less than £414 in bank notes the other day, by a parcel of card sharps, in one of the carriages upon the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway.

During the existence of the potichomania, the glass-works at Sevres alone have made 8000 of vases a day, and the crystal works at Cliehy have for more than twelve months employed the greater number of their workmen on smaller articles.

The steamer *Atlantic*, which arrived at Liverpool on Thursday morning, from New York, is reported to have brought one million and a half of dollars.

The last link to the chain of continuous railway communication between Paris and Marseilles is completed, and was opened for passengers on Monday last.

Her Majesty's discovery-ship *Enterprise*, Captain Collinson, C.B., was at the Cape of Good Hope on the 17th of February, and her arrival in England may be expected in a few days.

Several contemporary painters, foreigners as well as Frenchmen, will have separate salons in the Paris Exhibition. MM. Ingres, Horace Vernet, and Delacroix, are expected to have compartments, in which the whole of their principal works will be collected.

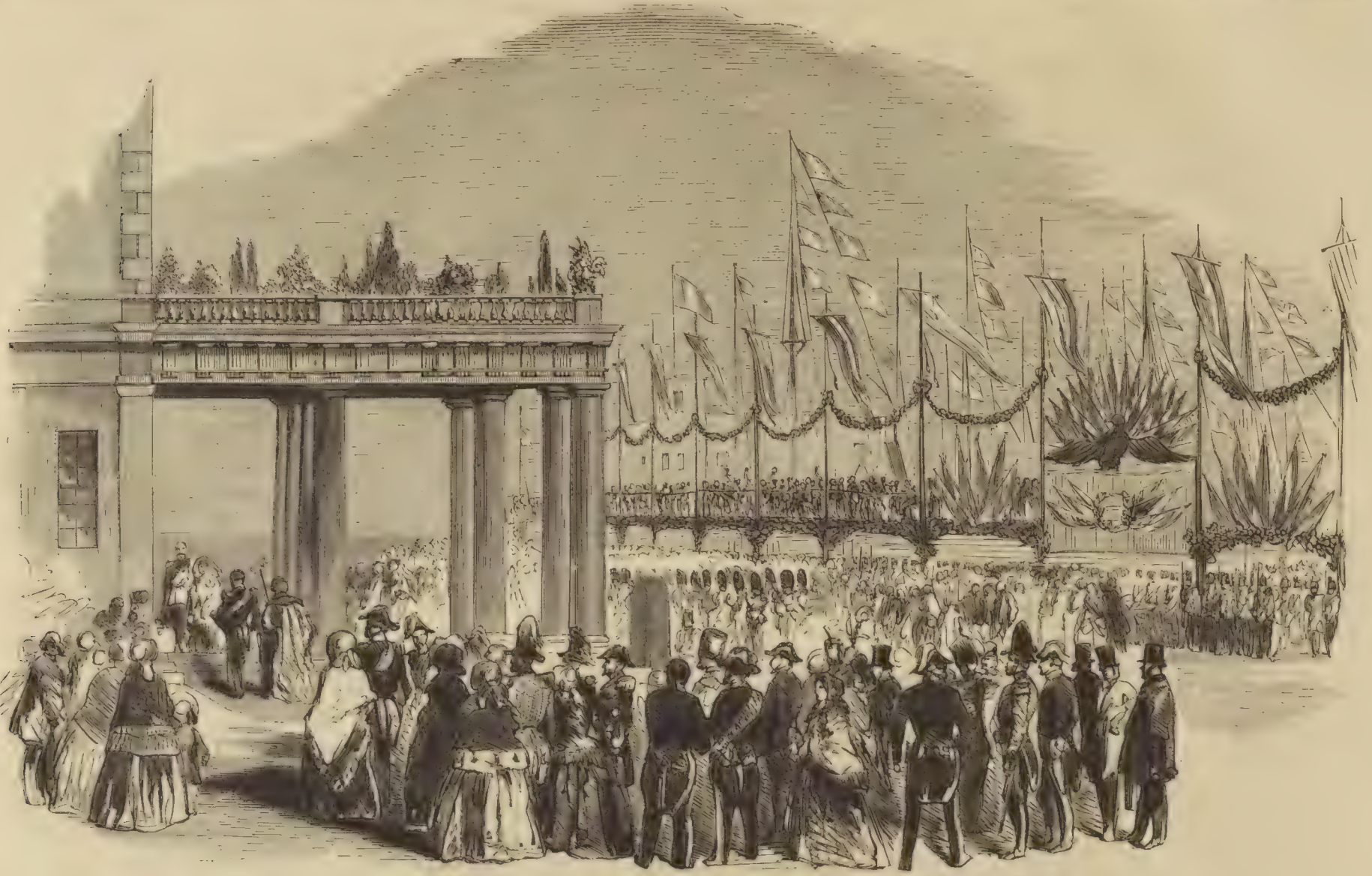
The estate of Strichen, in Aberdeenshire, has been sold by Lord Lovat, for the sum of £140,000. This is from £20,000 to £30,000 beyond what could have been obtained a few years ago, when it was offered in three several lots, but failed to attract purchasers.

The journeymen carpenters of Orleans have followed the example of those of Nantes, and struck for an advance of wages. The authorities have interfered, and six of the ringleaders of the movement have been arrested.

A number of Prussian deserters have lately arrived at Metz, and requested permission to join the expeditionary army of the East. Not fewer than seventeen arrived in one day last week.

A boy in one of our London ragged schools having shown a great taste for acquiring languages has been sent out as an interpreter to Balaklava, and frequently has the honour of dining with Lord Raglan.

Orders for between 2000 and 3000 cast-iron guns up to 16-pounders, with a large quantity of shot, are in the market just now, for the merchant service in the East Indies. One Glasgow ironfoundry has contracted to supply 1400 of them, with shot to suit.



RECEPTION OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS AT THE LORD WARDEN HOTEL, DOVER.

(Continued from page 375.)

the review-ground very much the appearance of some triumphal procession. The Royal and Imperial party and staff found the troops all drawn up in line, down the front of which they passed, and returned along the rear. The carriage conveying the Queen and the Empress then came back to the Flag-staff, and the horses were taken out of all the Royal carriages, to prevent accidents.

A great crowd of people of distinction from the neighbourhood, with an immense number of other persons on foot and horseback, who already occupied a portion of the ground, here, received the Emperor and Empress with acclamations.

The troops which were to be reviewed consisted of the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards; the Horse Guards (Blue); and the Carabiniers. The 94th Regiment of Foot kept the ground, and a company of Grenadiers and Coldstream Guards served as a guard of honour to their Majesties. From an elevated position the illustrious visitors had an oppor-

tunity of witnessing the manoeuvres of the troops subsequently to the inspection. Upon the arrival on the ground of the Emperor and Prince, the brigade of cavalry regiments, which were drawn up in two lines, were inspected. Accompanied by Lord Cardigan, who was in command of the brigade (and who was most enthusiastically cheered upon the ground), Colonel Forrester, and a numerous staff, they rode along the front and down the rear ranks; the ladies in attendance and other members of the suite following in open carriages. The inspection over, the three regiments of cavalry broke up into open squadrons, and walked past the illustrious visitors, followed by two troops of Horse Artillery, and reformed in their first position. The brigade next marched past by "threes," formed into squadrons, and marching off "left wheel," formed close columns of squadrons, took up a fresh position, and afterwards trotted past in columns of troops. They then took up a fresh position, changed front, and galloped past by troops, re-forming in the position which they occupied on the ground on the arrival of the Emperor. This

portion of the inspection being concluded, a sham fight—if such it could be called—took place.

There being no force on the ground but cavalry and artillery, no movements, of course, could take place, except those which indicated the uses to which these arms can be applied for the purposes of war. The thousands of visitors who were assembled around had, therefore, to suppose not merely the existence of an unseen enemy, but also to imagine that, acting in combination with the cavalry, were large masses of infantry. The duties of cavalry in connection with active warfare—consisting mainly in marching and countermarching, forming and re-forming, and taking up fresh positions, for the purpose of covering the advance or protecting the retreat of troops—were those which on this occasion could only be displayed. If the visitors had fancied that the large crowds assembled on the ground formed part of an immense army, and that opposed to the cavalry; they would have further to imagine that the cavalry were the rear-guard of a Russian army, vanquished after an obstinate engagement, and com-



ARRIVAL OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS AT THE BRICKLAYERS' ARMS RAILWAY STATION.



THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS LEAVING THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, AT WINDSOR.

pelled by the Allied forces to withdraw. The Carabiniers, who occupied the centre of the line, first sent out a column of skirmishers; and then two troops of artillery on the right flank opened fire, and, as the smoke gradually cleared off, the long lines of cavalry could be seen falling back; the infantry having, it must be supposed, fallen back in good order, protected by the artillery, and covered by skirmishers of Light Cavalry. Still, as the Allied right was supposed to be pouring down upon the retreating forces, and pressing them somewhat too closely, the Blues charged in line in excellent style, broke into columns of troops, and retired, preventing, as must be supposed, further molestation from that quarter. The artillery upon the centre of the line protected the Blues as they fell back. The skirmishers of the Carabiniers having been recalled, the whole regiment charged from the centre; but, led away by the ardour of the charge, and penetrating too far into the Allied lines, became broken, and had to retire in confusion; but thanks to the artillery which thundered away from their flank, regained their lines. Defeated on their right, though partially successful on

the centre, the Allied masses now shifted their attack, and commenced pursuing the enemy on his right. The artillery was immediately seen flying across the field, and at once opened a rapid and terrific fire in that direction. The Horse Guards (Blue) then advanced, for the purpose of making a reconnaissance as to the exact position and objects of the Allies; and upon returning to the position the whole brigade broke up into columns of troops, and with a change of front took up a fresh position in the direction of the attack. The whole line then made a most brilliant charge, the Carabiniers retiring in columns of squadrons from the right, and the Blues "threes about." Having re-formed, a squadron of Horse Guards (Blue) made a final charge and withdrew. The retirement of the enemy's forces being thus effectually secured, and having established to the satisfaction of the thousands of spectators—who were probably unable to distinguish or appreciate the nature of the varied movements—the truth of the great military axiom with respect to the difficulty of securing and protecting a retreat, the whole of the brigade formed

in line, and with the proud consciousness which must invariably attach to men who are victorious in a great cause, and who have secured the objects for which they have striven, triumphantly advanced in review order, the bands playing appropriate marches. Thus ended the military manoeuvres of the day. The Emperor and Prince passed along the lines, followed by the Royal carriages, the united bands playing the National Anthem, the colours being drooped, and the men saluting in the usual style. The different regiments marched off the ground to their respective barracks, the bands playing; and the vast mass of spectators gradually dispersed.

In the evening the Queen gave a grand dinner in St. George's Hall. The company included their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress of the French, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary; his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, and a select party of the nobility. The band of the 2nd Life Guards attended and played during dinner. Her Majesty had afterwards an evening



THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS PASSING THE ARCH AT THE ENTRANCE TO WINDSOR CASTLE.

party. For the accommodation of the Queen's visitors a special train on the Great Western Railway was provided, which left Paddington at half-past eight o'clock, and was in readiness at twelve o'clock to convey her Majesty's guests back to town.

THE CHAPTER OF THE GARTER.—THE INVESTITURE OF THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.

Animated by the mere hope of catching a glimpse of his Majesty and his Imperial Consort, Windsor was again the point of attraction for some thousands of strangers, who flocked to the Castle, and besieged every avenue and approach. But the proceedings of their Imperial Majesties were confined entirely to the interior, and to those portions of the grounds to which the public have not the privilege of being admitted. For a considerable period during the forenoon the Emperor and the Empress, the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Duke of Cambridge, took walking exercise in the Slopes; and at three o'clock the Queen held a Grand Chapter of the Order of the Garter, for the purpose of investing the Emperor of the French with the ensigns of this most noble Order. The Knights Companions were robed in the Guard-chamber, and afterwards passed to the Grand Reception-room. Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert were conducted by the great officers of State to the Throne-room, followed by the Duke of Cambridge and the Prince of Leiningen. The Queen and their Royal and Serene Highnesses wore the purple velvet mantle, the crimson velvet hood, and the splendid collar of the Order. The train of her Majesty, the Sovereign of the Order, was borne by the Pages of Honour in Waiting. The Queen wore also a diamond diadem. The Knights Companions were called over by Garter King of Arms, when the following answered according to their order of seniority:—The Marquis of Exeter, the Duke of Richmond, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Duke of Buckingham, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Duke of Cleveland, Earl de Grey, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Marquis of Hertford, the Duke of Bedford, the Earl of Clarendon, Earl Spencer, Earl Fitzwilliam, the Duke of Northumberland, the Earl of Ellesmere, and the Earl of Aberdeen. The Knights appeared in the mantle and collar of the Garter, and the officers wore their respective robes with their chains and badges. The Knights Companions and Officers entered the Throne-room and took their seats at the table, the Queen being seated in a chair of State at the head; a second (vacant) chair of state being on the right hand of her Majesty. The Prelate of the Order stood on the right of the Queen, the Chancellor on the left; while the Registrar, Garter, and Black Rod remained at the bottom of the table.

The ceremony commenced by the Chancellor reading a new statute, by command of the Queen, dispensing with the existing statutes of the Order of the Garter in as far as required for the special purpose therein mentioned, and ordaining and declaring that his Imperial Majesty Napoleon III., Emperor of the French, be declared a Knight of this Order, any statute, decree, rule, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding. By the Queen's command, the Emperor of the French was conducted from his apartments through the Music-room and Grand Reception-room, between his Royal Highness Prince Albert and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge—the two senior Knights Companions present, preceded by Garter King of Arms (bearing the ensigns of the Order upon a crimson velvet cushion) and by Black Rod. The Queen and the Knights of the Garter received his Imperial Majesty standing; and the Emperor, passing to the head of the table, took a seat in the chair of State, on the right hand of her Majesty. The Empress of the French, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, the Princess Alice, and the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, had been conducted to the Throne-room, before the entrance of the Queen, for the purpose of witnessing the august ceremony. The Empress and the Duchess of Cambridge were ushered to seats near the Throne. The Queen announced to the Emperor of the French that his Imperial Majesty had been elected a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. Garter King of Arms, kneeling, presented the Garter to the Sovereign, and her Majesty, assisted by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, buckled it on the left leg of the Emperor, the Chancellor pronouncing the admonition. Garter King of Arms presented the Ribbon with the George, and the Queen put the same over the left shoulder of the Emperor, the Chancellor pronouncing the admonition. The Queen then gave the accolade to the Emperor; and his Imperial Majesty received the congratulations of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, and each of the Knights Companions present. The Chapter being thus ended, the Knights Companions were again called over by Garter, and retired from the presence of the Sovereign with the usual reverences. Her Majesty accompanied the Emperor to his apartments, followed by the Empress and Prince Albert, and attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the royal suites. The Queen and Prince afterwards returned to their own rooms.

A guard of the hon. corps of Gentlemen at Arms was in attendance upon her Majesty the Queen at the Chapter-room; and a special guard of honour of the hon. corps was on duty, in attendance upon his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French, at his apartments and at the Chapter-room. The Yeomen of the Guard lined the Grand Staircase, the Vestibule, and the Music-room. The Queen's footmen, in state liveries, were stationed in the Vestibule. A guard of honour, consisting of two companies of the Grenadiers and one company of the Coldstream Guards, with the band of the latter corps at their head, marched into the Quadrangle, where they took up position, and on the termination of the investiture saluted and retired.

At five o'clock the Imperial visitors and their Royal host drove to Virginia Water. The Queen, with the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Mary of Cambridge, in an open carriage and pair, took the route which leads through the Great Park, preceded by the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Alfred on horseback; and followed by another equestrian party, consisting of Colonel Fleury, Colonel Edgar Ney, Lord Alfred Paget, and other gentlemen of the Royal household and Imperial suite. The Emperor, the Empress, and the Prince Consort were understood to have taken a different route for the purpose of giving their Imperial Majesties an opportunity of seeing his Royal Highness's Flemish farm. A large number of persons in carriages, on horseback, and on foot, lined the beautiful avenue known as the Long-walk, and demonstrated their respect for her Majesty and the Duke of Cambridge by the warmest acclamations.

In the evening the Queen gave a State dinner, at which all the gentlemen appeared in uniform or Court dress, the members of orders of knighthood wearing their respective ensigns. The magnificent service of gold plate was used on this occasion. The middle of the table was adorned with a number of beautiful épergnes and vases in gold, while on two buffets at each end of St. George's-hall, in which the banquet was served, were displayed, on a background of rich crimson, a variety of beautiful specimens of art in the precious metals, in shields, tankards, jewelled cups, vases, tazzas, and other articles of vertu in the Royal collection. The buffets and the table were brilliantly lit by numerous wax-lights in candelabra of silver-gilt, the St. George candelabrum forming the centre ornament. Opposite to this candelabrum, at the table, were seated—on the one side her Majesty the Queen and his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French, and on the opposite side her Imperial Majesty the Empress and his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Behind the Royal party on each side were stationed a special guard of her Majesty's honourable corps of Gentlemen at Arms. Two yeomen of the guard were posted at each end of the hall, at the flanks of the buffets. After the banquet, Earl Spencer, the Lord Steward of her Majesty's Household, gave, by command of the Queen, the toast of "The Emperor and Empress of the French."

The Queen and Prince Albert, the Emperor and Empress, with the Royal family and her Majesty's guests, retired to the Drawing-room at an early hour, where the Queen received the evening party.

(Continued on page 387.)

THE LARGEST EMERALD IN THE WORLD.—The largest emerald in the world, the companion of the famous K. M. N. is a rare find in London, and is now at the establishment of Mr. Hancock, of Bruton-street. It is the property of his Highness the Maharajah Duleep Singh, and has been brought to this country by Sir John Laton. It is to be mounted with his Highness's jewels. The emerald is a fine, clear, deep green, of a costly value, weighing 1,000 carats, and is the largest emerald in the world. It is a costly find, and is a rare find in London.

PARIS EXHIBITION. Amongst the locks and fireproof safes sent by Messrs. Chubb and Son for exhibition is one of their patent detector locks, with its key, of elegant design and workmanship, meriting special attention. The lock is of a large size, suited for the door of a Gothic building; the works are enclosed in walnut-wood, covered with ornamental polished steel-work of exquisite finished design. The inside of the key is composed of appropriate ornamental work, enclosing the initials of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, surrounded by the Imperial crown. The whole of this work is cut out of wrought steel, and will bear comparison with the best metal-work of the medieval ages.

THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.

AMONG the many romantic incidents that have marked the life of the Emperor Napoleon III., not the least extraordinary was his marriage with the beautiful and accomplished lady who is now the guest of the Queen. The course he took in this respect was distinguished by the same boldness, self-reliance, and originality that have characterised the chief events of his career. In his address to the Senate and Legislative Body announcing the choice he had made, he sketched in a few masterly strokes his motives and inducements. "I have preferred," he said, "the woman whom I love, and whom I respect, to one who is unknown, and whose alliance would have had advantages mixed with sacrifices." In taking this course the Emperor at least avoided the rock on which his uncle wrecked his fortunes; and, although there were not wanting enemies who censured him for not having married the daughter of some soldier purely French in origin, the mass of the people recognised in this abandonment of the customary Royal alliance a new tie binding them to their Ruler.

The Empress Eugenie, in all respects but her not being of some reigning Royal house, is in every way fit to fill the place she occupies. "She who has been the object of my preference," said the Emperor, on the occasion already referred to, "is of distinguished birth. French in heart, by education, by the recollection of the blood shed by her father in the cause of the Empire, she has, as a Spaniard, the advantage of not having in France a family to whom it might be necessary to give honours and fortune." In respect of her origin and ancestry, indeed, the Empress Eugenie may claim to take rank with the proudest and noblest of Europe. Her great-grandfather, on her mother's side, was Mr. Kirkpatrick, of Conneath, in Dumfriesshire—a gentleman of large landed property. His son, Mr. William Kirkpatrick, went to Malaga as British Consul, and there married the daughter of Baron Grevenne. His eldest daughter, Maria, married the Count de Montijo; and of this marriage the Empress was born. The Kirkpatrick family is of great antiquity in Scotland, and various members of it figure in the bloody records of that kingdom.

It is, however, on the father's side that the ancestry of the Empress are the most illustrious. As Countess de Teba, she is a Grandee of Spain, and belongs to the ancient and illustrious house of Guzman, which dates from the very foundation of the Spanish monarchy. Among her ancestors was the famous Alonzo Perez de Guzman, surnamed *El Bueno*, who, in 1295, so heroically defended Tarifa against the Moors. They had taken prisoner his son, and threatened to kill him before his father's eyes, unless he yielded. From the ramparts he saw them preparing to execute their threat, while his son supplicated him with extended arms. "Never," exclaimed Guzman, "will I surrender the city confided to my charge. Let my son die, but my honour must remain unsullied." Throwing them a sword, he cried to them, "Use it, if you dare!" In a few moments the head of his son rattled on the ground, and, at the cry of horror raised by the soldiers, he said, on being told that his child was dead, "What! is it only that? I thought the enemy must be giving the assault!" The family ever afterwards adopted the motto, "My King is worth more than my blood."

The Empress also counts among her ancestors the celebrated Gonzalo de Cordova, the greatest captain of his age; as also Antonio de Léva, the greatest General of the Emperor Charles the Fifth. One of the female ancestors was Luisa Francisca de Guzman, the wife of the Duke of Braganza, afterwards King of Portugal; and the blood royal of Spain also flows in her veins. She has certain ultimate claims to the Spanish crown; in this respect, standing next to the Duke of Medina-Ceja, who regularly, at each coronation in Spain, makes a formal protest against the usurpation of his rights.

The father of the Empress, the Count de Montijo, embraced the cause of Napoleon when he entered Spain. He was an officer in the French army, and distinguished himself at the battle of Salamanca. Later, he was made a member of the Senate of Spain, being Grandee of Spain in right of no fewer than six titles. He died in 1839.

The Empress was born at Granada in 1827. She was partly educated in England—at Bristol, we believe—and resided, during her infancy and youth, alternately at Madrid, London, and Paris. Here it was that her beauty and accomplishments, which made her the ornament of every circle she frequented, attracted the attention of the Emperor, who at once saw in her his future bride. The splendour of a throne were less the attraction for Mdle. de Montijo than the admiration she had conceived for the Emperor's character. On both sides the marriage was one of affection. Of the ceremonial that attended it we gave at the time the most ample details. Since she has occupied the throne, the Empress Eugenie has gradually conciliated the respect and love of the French people. Her beauty, her unaffected cheerfulness of disposition, and, above all, her many virtues, endear her to the nation. Her charity and benevolence are already the theme of universal praise, and long before her elevation she had given proofs of an extraordinary kindness of heart. On one occasion, passing at the moment when a poor workman fell from a scaffold, she stopped her carriage, alighted, and herself rushed to succour him. Hundreds of such anecdotes pass from mouth to mouth in Paris, while her larger and more public charities offer an example to the French ladies which they are not slow to follow.

ACCIDENT TO EARL GRANVILLE.—On Tuesday evening as Earl Granville was driving in his cab from the House of Lords to the Great Western Railway terminus at Paddington, on his way to Windsor Castle, on a visit to her Majesty, to dine with the Emperor and Empress of the French, he met with an accident, which happily was unattended by serious results. The noble Lord, President of the Council, it appears, was pressed for time; and, being anxious to catch the train, urged his horse to a pace so rapid that he lost all control over the animal, which at length carried the cab against a lamp-post. In the collision Earl Granville and his groom were both thrown out of the cab; the horse, a high-spirited animal, commencing to kick furiously, breaking both the shafts off short. Earl Granville was much shaken, but fortunately not seriously hurt. He availed himself of the brougham of a friend then passing, and resumed his route to the railway terminus. The horse was uninjured, but the vehicle was greatly damaged.

FRENCH SANG-FROID.—In the intervals between the sorties of the enemy the soldiers amuse themselves in the trenches in playing pitch and toss, or cards, or at bowls—the Russian balls serving as the bowls. Sometimes, too, to try the skill of the Russian rifleman, who are in ambuscade at fifty or sixty yards from them, they raise a bottle or a cap on the top of a parapet; and when the man hits it, which he almost always does, they hoist up a canteen, to signify that he deserves a drink for having fired so well. Four days ago eight of the soldiers were playing at lotto in the trenches, and all at once a shell fell in the midst of them. *Qui vive!* cried one, with a laugh; and the moment after it was ascertained that one of their party one was killed and six wounded. The other evening a sentinel, who was peeping through a hole in the parapet, cried, "Here are the Russians coming!" "Are they far off?" asked the others. "Not very!" answered the sentinel. "Well, when they are quite close tell us!" was the answer; and the men remained quietly seated. Presently the sentinel cried, "Here they are!" On which each man seized his musket, and, after firing a volley over the parapet, proceeded to attack the Russians with the bayonets, and in a few seconds routed them.—*Letter from Kamiesch, March 30.*

ROBBERY OF THE DEAD.—A painful sensation has been caused in Bristol by the sacrilegious violation of the vault in which for several centuries have reposed the remains of the Smyth family, of Ashton-court, situated about three miles from that city. It appears that there must have been at least seven or eight persons engaged in it; and, from the artistic manner in which the vault was laid open, it is equally plain that some stonemasons were engaged to conduct the operations. The object of the plunderers is pretty well known. Owing to some family differences, the aunt of the late Sir John and Sir Hugh Smyth resided by herself. She was of somewhat eccentric habits; and it was currently reported at the time of her funeral that a quantity of jewels were interred with her, and that the body having been embalmed, the heart was placed within the coffin, enclosed in a silver box, and that the bracelet, ladies, &c., of the coffin were of pure silver. The sacrilegious villains cut open the lead coffin of the late Sir John Smyth, and also that of the late Lady Smyth. The former they must have had some difficulty in removing from its position, as it took four men to replace it. They were disappointed, however, in their anticipations of plunder, the leaden coffin in which are contained the remains of the Dowager Lady Smyth remaining intact. It is supposed, also, that they were disturbed, as they left a dark lantern behind them, and some massive silver ornaments, which had been appended to the exterior of one of the coffins.

EXHIBITION TO THE INTERIOR OF SOUTH AFRICA.—By the *Antelope*, just arrived from the Cape of Good Hope, the agent of Mr. Chas. J. Anderson (not Anderson, as printed last week) writes that Mr. Green had been seriously ill at Walvisch Bay, and that, consequently, it was very doubtful whether he would be able to prosecute his journey to Lake Ngami.

MIRAGE OFF HASTINGS.—On the rising of the fog from the sea, in the afternoon of the 16th, the ships in offing off Hastings were reflected in the misty vapour, and the appearance was such that it might be seen in clouds, the ship was reflected only once, and in others, where the fog was thinner, only two faint images and royals were to be seen. The phenomenon lasted about half an hour.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Duke of Wellington, 131, flag of Rear-Admiral Dundas, sailed from Spithead on Monday afternoon to join the Baltic fleet.

Within the last two months no less than ten whole companies of artillery have sailed for the Crimea, and many of them have already arrived at the seat of war. Last week 5000 infantry left the shores of the United Kingdom to reinforce our battalions in the Crimea. Early in May there will be full 6000 British cavalry at the seat of war.

A REPORT having reached Dover on Monday evening that the *Austerlitz*, French line-of-battle ship, was ashore off the South Foreland, instant orders were issued for the *Orion*, *Pyrites*, *Cruiser*, *Odin*, *Falcon*, *Harrier*, *Centaure*, and *Phonix* to proceed to the assistance of the ship in distress. They instantly got up steam, and were quickly under way. On reaching her she was found to be high on a ledge near St. Margaret's Bay, about three-quarters of a mile from a place known as the "Old Stairs," and about five miles to the north-east of Dover Castle, and under the cliff north-east of the South Foreland. The *Sprightly*, paddle-tender, was ordered to take a 24-inch hemp cable from the *Neptune*, whilst the Commander-in-Chief, Sir T. Cochrane, went himself to the scene of disaster in the *Fire Queen*. The *Sprightly* got alongside soon after eight o'clock, and found the *Austerlitz* was fast in 16 feet water, with a list to starboard in shore, and with only about 10 feet of water around her. The French corvettes were busily engaged in laying out warps and hawsers, so that, on the rise of the tide, at half-past eleven p.m., they should all leave with a will. She came off easily, and anchored in safety about a mile from the shore. The gallant crew instantly set to work, got topmasts and topgallants on end, set up their rigging, and by nine a.m. on Tuesday the ship was again ready for sea.

THERE was a general muster of the City of Dublin Regiment of Militia on Saturday last, to ascertain whether any of the men were willing to volunteer for service in the Mediterranean. The men were formed in hollow square, when the Colonel addressed them in explanation of the course before them, mentioning the amount of bounty which was offered, namely, £3 to each man. The officers, on being asked if they would volunteer, walked into the centre of the square, with the exception of the doctor, Surgeon Leech. The men were then told off in companies, and individually asked, when it appeared that the great majority had volunteered to accompany their Colonel wherever he was going. There was loud cheering on this being announced. It appears that not more than three-fourths of any militia regiment will be required; the remainder is to stay at home and act as a depot.

The Galway Militia volunteered *en masse* on Friday for foreign service—a course which was adopted a few days previously by the Armagh regiment. Volunteering from the Kilkenny Fusiliers commenced on Saturday.

AN enormous quantity of shot, guns, and shell, rifles, pistols, and common arms have been supplied from the Portsea gun-wharf for the equipment of the Baltic fleet, and a very large supply of Colt's revolving pistols has also been provided there for the same service.

LAUNCH OF TWO FLOATING BATTERIES.—On Tuesday afternoon two large floating batteries (constructed for the Government) were launched from the yard of Messrs. C. J. Mare and Co., at Blackwall. The scene was an animated one, and the fineness of the weather attracted a crowd of spectators. The first vessel, the *Meteor*, was launched soon after half-past one; and the second, the *Thunder*, a few minutes after two o'clock. These floating batteries, or enormous gun-boats, as they may be called, present a very imposing appearance. Their length between the perpendiculars is 172 feet 6 inches, their extreme breadth 43 feet 18 inches, and their depth in hold 14 feet 7 inches. Their tonnage is 1469. They are coated with iron about 4 inches to 4½ inches in thickness, and pierced for twenty-eight 10-inch Lancaster guns, carrying 68-pounds. The decks are of 9-inch oak, the beams being 12 inches square, and only their breadths apart. One peculiarity worthy of notice is that the mooring-holes are below the water-line. The extreme draught of water (with everything on board) will be 7 feet 9 inches. The *Meteor* and the *Thunder* were launched with the steam up. Their engines are high pressure, and of 200-horse power. Three more of these floating batteries are in course of construction for her Majesty's Government in other yards, making five in all. On Tuesday the *Meteor* and the *Thunder* steamed down to Woolwich, where they will await the pleasure of the Lords of the Admiralty.

THE LOSS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIP "TIGER."—The court-martial which was opened at Portsmouth on Thursday week, on board the flag-ship *Victory*, to try Lieutenant Royer and Mr. Edington (the Sailing-master), of her Majesty's late ship *Tiger*, for the loss of that vessel on the morning of the 12th of May last, at Odessa, was brought to a termination to-day. Having read their defence, the accused called witnesses to character; after hearing which, the president (Rear-Admiral Martin) ordered the court to be cleared, and, after four hours' deliberation, on the re-admission of the members of the press, L. Greetham, Esq. (Deputy-Judge-Advocate), read the verdict of the Court, which was to the following effect:—"That the ship *Tiger* was run on shore in consequence of having been rashly conducted as she approached the coast of Odessa, and that, after the ship had been run on shore, the measures resorted to to get her afloat were very injudicious; but, in respect to the surrender of the *Tiger* to the enemy, that, as the ship was aground without any hope being entertained of floating her off, and as she was exposed to the enemy's guns, which had set her on fire, and upon which the guns of the ship could not be brought to bear, in consequence of such surrender, the court is further of opinion that no blame is imputable to Lieutenant Royer, since he acted under the immediate direction of his Captain, and the Court doth adjudicate him to be acquitted. The Court is further of opinion that Mr. Francis Edington is blameable for the want of caution which was exhibited by him in approaching the shore near Odessa; but, in consideration of his previous good character and long service, doth adjudge him to be only severely reprimanded; and the said Lieutenant Royer is hereby acquitted; and the said Francis Edington be, and is, hereby severely reprimanded."—The Court was then formally dissolved.

BURIAL OF THE DEAD BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

Camp before Sebastopol, March 30th, 1855.

I beg to enclose a Sketch of a subject so interesting that I think you may possibly consider it deserving of a place in your journal. I will briefly repeat the circumstances which gave rise to this scene:—

On the night of the 22nd instant the enemy made a very vigorous attack upon the whole line of the Allied intrenchments; and, though it was everywhere repelled, it was not without considerable loss on both sides. During the following day the plain was strewn with dead, both in front of our left and right attacks, but more especially in front of the Mamelon—a new and important work, which our ever-active enemies have recently thrown up in advance of the Malakoff Tower, and which, with a chain of rifle-pits in its front, has since furnished a constant bone of contention between them and our allies.

On the 24th a suspension of hostilities for two hours was agreed upon, to enable both sides to bury their dead. It was intended that none but the burying parties should be allowed to pass beyond the works; but so great was the anxiety to tread on ground hitherto too closely guarded by the enemies' sharpshooters to admit of such trespass, that numbers on both sides pressed eagerly to the front, as soon as the white flag was seen waving on our batteries. English, French, and Russians intermingled in courteous intercourse, and much badinage, mixed with compliments, passed between them, notwithstanding the bloody scene around. "When are you going to take Sebastopol?" was the oft-repeated question of the Russian officers. "Not just yet," was the reply of an English officer; "we are at present too busy with our railway." The answer of a French officer was perhaps more polite, though no less significant. "Et quand prendrez vous Sebastopol?" "Mais jamais, Monsieur, vous êtes trop braves." "Et quand allez vous quitter la Crimée?" "Mais jamais, Monsieur," was still the reply.

During this time the scene was most striking; and, in the accompanying Sketch, I have endeavoured to commit to paper some of its points. On the right is the body of a gallant officer of Zouaves, which had been extricated from the ruins of a parapet thrown down by the enemy during their temporary success. On the left is seen part of this parapet, still occupied by the French covering party. In the centre of the picture is the Mamelon, its sides thronged with parties carrying the ghastly and distorted dead to a soldier's grave; and, in the distance, on the left, may be observed the ruined Round Tower, formerly demolished by our Lancaster guns, but now surrounded by a most formidable earthwork, and yet further strengthened by a deep trench and abatis along its front. Conspicuous from his height amongst the group on the right, is a Russian officer of distinction, wearing a long black poncho over his uniform. In general, I may observe, the Russian officers were well and carefully dressed; so much so as to lead some to conclude that they were got up for the occasion—a thing which assuredly could not be laid to the charge of many in our own ranks.

The flags of truce continued lying long after the appointed hour; but at length, as the last of the burying party withdrew within our respective lines of defences, they were lowered; and the immediate crack of the rifle and boom of heavy artillery proclaimed that peace was at an end.

H. I. WILKINSON, Capt. 9th Regt.

In consequence of a duel which recently took place at Madrid between two newspaper writers, the journalists of that city have decided that, in order to prevent such a thing from happening again, a tribunal of honour, consisting of five members, shall be nominated every month, to decide on, and arrange, all personal disputes which may arise between gentlemen of the press in that city.



THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.--BURIAL OF THE DEAD IN FRONT OF THE MALAKOFF TOWER.--(SEE PAGE 382.)



THE CONFERENCE-ROOM, AT THE FOREIGN-OFFICE, VIENNA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

WILLS AND PERSONALTY.—The will of the Right Hon. Philip Henry Earl Stanhope has been proved in London—personalty, £25,000, within the province of Canterbury. Lord Donoughue, £20,000. Dowager Baroness Dynevor, £10,000. Lady-General James Richard Rotton, £25,000. Alexander Baillic, Esq., late of Naples, £140,000. Rev. Thomas Huntingford, M.A., ^{of London} Henry Compton, Finchburgh-street, ^{London} power, £50,000, within the province of Canterbury. Thomas Simms, Rotherham, timber-mercer, £25,000.

THE EMPEROR'S VISIT.

(Continued from page 382.)

DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY AND THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH FROM WINDSOR.

On Thursday morning her Majesty the Queen, Prince Albert, and their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress of the French, took their departure from Windsor Castle, about a quarter past eleven, and proceeded by the South-Western Railway to the private station of Queen Victoria at Nine Elms. The preparations for the reception of the Emperor and Empress of the French at Nine Elms were of the most heart-stirring character, the length of the Wandsworth-road being studded with countless thousands of persons. The private station erected for the special use of the Queen and Royal family was fitted up with great splendour, the raised platform being covered with crimson cloth. On either side, except the space necessary for the Imperial and Royal egress to their carriages, were raised seats surmounted by canvas and gracefully festooned with flags, in which the Tricolour was particularly predominant, although associated with the Union and Standard flags of our own country. Shortly before eleven o'clock a squadron of the Life Guards, as a guard of honour, with a trumpeter in full dress, arrived at the station, and took up their position opposite the entrance-gate; two companies of the Grenadier Guards, numbering 150 rank and file, arrived shortly after, and took up their position on the south-west side of the platform. The band of the Coldstream Guards were in attendance, and during the morning played numerous popular pieces of music. The companies of the Grenadier Guards, as guard of honour, were under the command of Colonel Rouse; the squadron of Life Guards under that of Captain De Ros.

The hour at which the Queen and her Imperial guests arrived was somewhat beyond the time fixed, it being twelve o'clock before their arrival at the station. A few minutes before the arrival took place the signal-flag was hoisted announcing the approach of the Royal cortège, and in a few seconds the military and civil officials were formed in order. On the arrival of the train at the platform, containing her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Emperor and Empress of the French, the band of the Coldstream Guards struck up the French air of "Partant pour la Syrie," which was continued until the time of their Majesties' departure. The greatest possible enthusiasm prevailed; and both our own gracious Queen and their Imperial Majesties, on alighting from the train and entering the Royal carriages, were loudly cheered, the troops of the Grenadier Guards presenting arms. On emerging from the railway gates the immense crowd present took up the cheering in the most loyal manner; and certainly a more pleasing exhibition of enthusiasm mixed with loyalty has never been displayed. The Royal cortège then proceeded over Vauxhall-bridge, along Millbank, to Abingdon-street, at which point the enthusiasm was immense.

On either end of Vauxhall-bridge seats were raised and flags and banners displayed—crowds of well dressed persons, principally ladies, being present, and, in reply to their acclamations, the acknowledgment of their Majesties was most pleasing. Their progress through Parliament-street to the Horse Guards, and through the Park to Buckingham Palace, was of a similar character.

The arrival of her Majesty and the Emperor and Empress at Buckingham Palace was one which will be recollected for many years by those present. The enthusiasm and cheering exceeded all that has been heard for many years in this country. The State band of the Life Guards were stationed in front of the Palace, and, on the arrival of the Queen and the Emperor, again struck up the air "Partant pour la Syrie," and the National Anthem. Their Majesties, on their arrival, were received by Earl Spencer, the Marquis of Breadalbane, and the Duke of Wellington.

THE IMPERIAL VISIT TO THE CITY.

Although the reception which the illustrious visitors met with on their arrival in London on Monday afternoon was of the most generous and enthusiastic character, it was far less brilliant than it would have been if the people generally had known the route their Majesties proposed to take. The opinion was general that on that day they would leave the main line of the South-Eastern Railway at the Red-hill junction, and proceed by the Reading, Guildford, and Reigate branch to Windsor, and thus altogether avoid the metropolis. It was not until the appearance of the newspapers on Monday that the public became aware that there had been any alteration in this route, and comparatively few and meagre arrangements were made for greeting them as they passed along our great thoroughfares. But on Thursday there were no drawbacks of that kind, and the citizens of London had afforded them an opportunity of showing how cordially they appreciate the visit of his Majesty and his illustrious Consort, as an evidence of the strength of an alliance between the two greatest nations of Europe, the importance of which cannot be overrated, and the beneficial results of which it is impossible too highly to estimate. From the moment their Majesties reached London until their arrival at Buckingham Palace, and again, from the time they left Buckingham Palace until they reached Guildhall, an unbroken cheer greeted them. Their Majesties graciously acknowledged this mark of respect.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE RECEPTION.

At an early hour in the morning the metropolitan police, under the command of Sir Richard Mayne and Captain May, and the civic force, under the direction of Mr. Daniel Whittle Harvey, took possession of the streets, and to their admirable arrangements is to be attributed the strict order which prevailed. From the South-Western Railway station at Vauxhall, where their Majesties left the line, to Buckingham Palace, flags floated from nearly every house; and the same remark applies to the Strand, Fleet-street, Cheapside, and the other thoroughfares along which they had to pass. But it was in the immediate neighbourhood of the Guildhall, and in that splendid building, that the most striking preparations were made. At the corner of King-street, facing Gresham-street, barricades were put up to protect those whose duty it was to receive their Majesties at that spot; and from St. Lawrence Church, all round the Guildhall-yard, commodious galleries were erected for the accommodation of the citizens and their friends. Just at this point an enormous pavilion was erected. This structure was 90 feet in width, of canvas, stretched over to form the roof, which extended in length just 97 feet, and was fitted up on each side by ten rows of raised seats. Upwards of 1200 persons were thus accommodated. The top of the pavilion was covered with scarlet and white bunting, and the sides were hung with scarlet and white, and appointed with French and English trophies. Eight pillars on either side, placed to support the top, were covered with red and white bunting. From the front of this pavilion stretched an awning 20 feet wide and 140 feet long, terminating at the corner of Gresham street, from which a canopy bulged to form the grand entrance to the Hall. This, as well as the awning, was surmounted by the flags of all nations except Russia. The City and also the French arms were emblazoned in bright colours upon the circular shields upon the trophies. A beautiful ornamental device, in cream colour, bearing the following, "Alma, Balacava, and Lukerman," was placed in front of the upper windows; which, being surmounted by the French and City arms, had a most magnificent effect. The tops of the flag-staffs attached to the trophies had splendidly-gilt eagles and spears attached, and the light shining from behind the devices gave them the appearance of solid burnished gold. In the yard there was also erected a most elegant refreshment-room, 76 feet long and 22 feet wide, formed of red and white bunting, and differing in appearance widely from the ordinary canvas marquees, inasmuch as the bunting was almost as thin as cambric, and, whilst it afforded full protection to those who were seated beneath, allowed the light to show up the brightness of the colours. The appointment in this compartment consisted of festoons in red, white, and blue. The Great Hall was covered with galleries, with the exception of a portion set apart for his Majesty and suite to pass over, and the eastern end, where the throne stood. On each side of the entrance to the throne were eight rows of raised seats, whilst a little more to the east were six raised, apparently, standing-places. At the western end of the Hall was a spacious gallery, divided into three classes. In order to provide this amount of accommodation it was found necessary to raise the figures representing Gog and Magog some three or four feet, although each figure weighed about a ton. The whole of the monuments were cleaned, and not fewer than fourteen trophies, 30 feet high, were placed in the Hall—seven on each side. Affixed to the top of a pole was a wreath of Peace in gold and white, encircling the French Eagle, under which was a large circular piece of work bearing an admirable medallion of the Emperor; following this downwards was a splendid circle. After which was an entablature bearing the name of "Napoleon" in gold letters. Seven of these, in honour of France, were matched by an equal number representing England. At the top was a similar wreath of Peace encircling the British Lion, and underneath it a circular piece of work bearing a medallion of her Majesty the Queen. A little below was an entablature bearing the name Victoria. Passing from the Hall towards the Council-

chamber, on the right hand was a spacious apartment, carpeted and tastefully embellished with plants and flowers, prepared for the suite. The boudoir for her Imperial Majesty was sumptuously provided with richly-gilded furniture. The sofa and chairs had a most brilliant effect, which was relieved by the elegant lace window-curtains. The chief decoration, however, of this unique apartment was the toilet, upon which was a magnificent mirror in a carved gold frame, and the whole draped with rich lace festooned hangings over white satin. The toilet-bottles and china vases were selected for their artistic beauty and superior manufacture. The lavement-stand, covered with a beautiful slab of marble, had the usual fittings in white and gold china, with splendidly cut-glass ewer and goblets. A cheval glass in gold frame adjoined the toilet, and the flooring of the apartment was covered with Turkey carpet.

Perhaps the most interesting feature in the whole of the fittings upon this occasion was that represented in the halls leading from the Great Hall to the Council-chamber. It consisted of a group of figures representing the family of the Emperor Napoleon. They were lent for exhibition upon this memorable occasion by Herr Wetter, and the value of them is estimated at 1,000,000 francs. Subjoined is the list:—

1. Hortensia, Queen of Holland, daughter of the Empress, and mother of the present Emperor, consort of King Louis, brother of Napoleon I., and father of the present Emperor.
2. Letitia, mother of the Emperor Napoleon I., and grandmother of the present Emperor.
3. Catharina, Queen of Westphalia, daughter of the Queen of Wurtemberg, by his Consort the Princess Royal of England, cousin of her Majesty Queen Victoria, and Consort of King Jerome, the youngest brother of Napoleon I., and uncle of Napoleon III.
4. Emperor Napoleon I., uncle to the present Emperor.
5. Joseph, King of Spain, eldest brother of Napoleon I., and uncle to the present Emperor.
6. Jerome, King of Westphalia, present her presumptive, youngest brother of Napoleon I., and uncle to the present Emperor.
7. Count Waltersdorf, Marshal of King Jerome.

THE PROGRESS TO GUILDHALL.

Shortly after one o'clock the Emperor and Empress, attended by a numerous suite, left Buckingham Palace in several of the Queen's carriages, to pay a visit to the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the city of London, at Guildhall. The parks and streets through which the procession passed were densely thronged with spectators, and their Imperial Majesties were everywhere received with the most enthusiastic shouts of welcome. On arriving at the entrance to the Guildhall their Imperial Majesties were received by the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, and the members of the Court of Aldermen. The Emperor and Empress, on entering the Hall, proceeded to the eastern end of the building, where a dais, overhung by an elegant canopy, had been erected for their reception of the Address. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge had previously arrived; and among the distinguished personages present we remarked the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Clarendon, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Sir George Grey, Viscount Canning, and many others.

PRESENTATION OF THE CITY ADDRESS.

When their Imperial Majesties had taken their seats upon the throne, The Recorder (who was surrounded by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and various members of the Court of Common Council) read the Address. It congratulated his Majesty upon his arrival in this country, and expressed a hope that the alliance between the two nations would be of a permanent character. A graceful compliment was paid to the Empress, which brought down thunders of applause.

The Emperor, having received the Address from the hands of the Recorder, proceeded to read his reply. He said he felt more gratitude than he could express for the kindly reception he had experienced since his arrival in this country, and towards her Majesty the Queen of England, for enabling him to pay a visit to this country under such favourable circumstances to both nations. He felt the highest pleasure in receiving expressions of respect from such a body as the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the city of London—a city which possessed all the necessary resources either for peace or war. Flattering as were the sentiments which had been expressed, he received them cordially, because he knew they were addressed not so much to himself personally as to the French nation, of which he was on that occasion the interpreter (Cheers). For himself, he had never disguised the sentiments he felt towards England and the English people; and since he had been on the throne of France he had never changed those opinions which, while he was an exile, he had always avowed (Loud cheers). He believed, moreover, that those sentiments were in complete accordance with those which were held by the nation which had chosen him as its ruler. England and France were united on all the great questions of politics and of human progress which at present agitated the world from the shores of the Atlantic to the Mediterranean, from the Black Sea to the Baltic. They had at heart one cause, and were determined on pursuing one end (Loud cheers). It was by no pitiful rivalries that the union of the two nations could be discovered, and while they followed the dictates of common sense they would be sure of the future (Cheers). The Corporation of the city of London were quite right in supposing that his presence amongst them was a fresh and convincing proof, if any were wanting, that the war should be pursued with vigour—until, at all events, the Allied nations succeeded in obtaining an honourable peace. If they persevered in the war there could be no doubt of a successful result, for the soldiers and sailors of both nations were men of tried valour, and were united in determining to secure the honour of both countries. In their generous and enlightened ideas lay their great superiority. He was deeply grateful to the Corporation for the kind and affectionate expressions which had been used towards the Empress (Cheers). The cordial manner in which she had been received would never be effaced from her memory. Throughout the whole of France, of which he was the representative, he knew that there was but one feeling of affectionate gratitude for the cordiality which had been shown to himself and the Empress. They would take back with them to France a lasting sense of the kindness which had been shown to them—a kindness which would be appreciated not only by themselves, but by the whole of their fellow-countrymen (Loud cheers).

Mr. John Wood and Mr. Alderman Wirc, the mover and seconder of the Address in the Court of Common Council, were presented to the Emperor and Empress by the Lord Mayor.

His Lordship also presented a number of gentlemen connected with the Corporation, and the Lord Mayor of Dublin.

Immediately after the presentation the Duke of Cambridge advanced towards the Emperor and Empress, and cordially shook hands with both. His Royal Highness was loudly cheered. Their Majesties, the Cabinet Ministers, and other distinguished persons present, were then conducted to the Council-chamber, where they partook of an elegant dejeuner, and at which the freedom of the City was presented to the Emperor.

After the luncheon their Imperial Majesties were conducted through the vestibule of the Hall, and thence along the covered pavilion—the Lord Mayor, the members of the Court of Aldermen, and the Court of Common Council forming the committee of management.

Their Majesties, having entered their carriage, were greeted with immense cheers, both during their passage from the Hall and their departure.

During their return through Fleet-street, the Strand, Pall-mall East, Regent-street, Piccadilly, to Albert-gate, the same enthusiasm prevailed.

Their Imperial Majesties were escorted by a squadron of the Life Guards, as a guard of honour; H.R.H. Field-Marshal the Duke of Cambridge following in one of the Royal carriages, under a similar escort.

Their Majesties proceeded to the residence of the French Embassy, Albert-gate, where the Emperor received the corps diplomatique, and afterwards returned to Buckingham Palace by way of Hyde-park and Constitution-hill.

In the evening her Majesty the Queen, and their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress of the French, proceeded in State from Buckingham Palace to the Royal Italian Opera, to witness the performance of "Fidelio."

THE STATE VISIT TO THE ITALIAN OPERA.

This was one of the most splendid scenes ever witnessed within the walls of this theatre. The house was fitted up and decorated with unprecedented magnificence. The State box, on the grand tier, and fronting the stage, resembled that which was prepared for the Queen's visit in 1848, but was still more richly ornamented.

The opera was "Fidelio," and Mdle. Jenny Ney made her debut in this company; but the performance was only a secondary object of attention. The thoughts of everybody were engrossed by the anticipated arrival of the illustrious group, which did not take place till about ten o'clock, when the first act of the piece was over. The Emperor was in the centre, having the Queen on his right hand and the Empress on his left, with Prince Albert at the side next her Imperial Majesty. As they entered, a shout, as from one voice, burst from every part of the house; the whole audience standing up and waving their hats and handkerchiefs. The

orchestra played "Partant pour la Syrie," which was received with acclamations; and the Imperial pair acknowledged, by graceful salutations, the compliment to themselves and their country. "God Save the Queen" was then sung, and received with the warmest demonstrations of loyalty. The curtain then rose, and the performance proceeded.

THE ILLUMINATIONS ON THURSDAY NIGHT.

At the West-end of London the illuminations in honour of the Imperial guests were very general—some streets presenting one blaze of light. Their Imperial Majesties, on their way to the Royal Italian Opera, seemed highly pleased at the splendid reception which greeted them from one of the most enthusiastic crowds ever witnessed. In many parts, particularly opposite to the Reform Club, the number of people was greater than ever before witnessed.

MUSIC.

The opening of the Royal Italian Opera, on Thursday, last week, was less brilliant than usual. The announcement of Rossini's "Conte Ory" did not excite much interest; the house was indifferently attended; and the performance—notwithstanding the admirable singing of Mdle. Bosio and Gardoni—went off very coldly. This result, we must say, was creditable to the good sense and good feeling of the public; for, though the music is light and pretty, yet the piece is not only contemptibly silly, but immoral and offensive. It was repeated on Saturday, and again on Tuesday; but this last repetition was rendered necessary by the indisposition of Formis, which prevented the performance of "Fidelio" that evening; so that Mdle. Jenny Ney's debut in that opera was deferred till the State visit of the Queen and her Imperial guests, on Thursday.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE, under the title of "the Royal Opera," opened on Monday, with an Italian company, who performed "La Sonnambula" extremely well, and with complete success. The new prima donna, Madame Gassier, is from Paris, where she has gained a considerable reputation. She is an élève of the Conservatoire, and her vocal school is decidedly French; but she is an accomplished singer, and a pleasing and interesting actress. Her husband, M. Gassier, has a good baritone voice, and his performance of Count Rodolphe was gentlemanlike and agreeable. Bettini (who was already known to the English public) was an excellent *Eleino*. The orchestra and chorus were effective; and the whole performance deserved the favourable reception it met with from a crowded house.

The Third PHILHARMONIC CONCERT took place on Monday. The programme presented little novelty, but its contents, both instrumental and vocal, were of the highest order. The symphonies were Mendelssohn's second in A, and Beethoven's in C minor—in our opinion the greatest orchestral work in existence. The overtures were Weber's "Euryanthe" and Cherubini's "Deux Journées." Beethoven's pianoforte concerto in B flat (one of his early works) was most admirably performed by Mr. Lindsay Sloper. Madame Rudersdorf had great success in a bravura song of Mozart, and in the fine scena from Spohr's "Faust;" and, Formis having been prevented by indisposition from singing, his place was efficiently supplied by Mr. Weiss, whose performance of Spohr's "Va sbramando" was admirable.

The other principal concerts of the week have been the first meeting of the Musical Union, at Willis's Rooms, on Tuesday morning; the concert of the Harmonic Union, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Wednesday evening; and, the same evening, Mr. Hullah's performance of "Elijah," at St. Martin's Hall.

The tax on dogs is looked for with great satisfaction at Toulon, the streets of that place being overrun with a number of these animals, left behind by the different regiments which have embarked for the East.

The distillation of whisky in the Highlands is particularly brisk at present. One still turns out from 500 to 600 gallons per week, most of which is sent to France and Australia.

BARON DE STIEGLITZ, the Russian Court banker, has proposed to erect in the Stock Exchange a monument to the late Emperor, as a protector of commerce.

LETTERS from Weimar state that the literary committee engaged in investigating the forgery and sale of autographs attributed to Goethe and Schiller have received from various parts of Germany 12,000 manuscripts, the owners of which distrust their genuineness. A young man, one of the attendants of the Grand Ducal Library, and formerly a shoemaker, has been arrested, and confesses that for two years he has devoted himself most assiduously to meet the public demand for autographs of the poets at a reasonable rate.

The French Government propose to add 140,000 francs to the subvention granted to the Paris Opera.

Ten surgeons, fifteen Sisters of Charity, and sixty hospital assistants, have proceeded to the East to organise three Sardinian hospitals—one at Constantinople, one at Varna, and the third at Balacava.

A DESERTER TO THE RUSSIANS.—Information has been circulated by the Government authorities respecting Sergeant Charles Aldridge, who, on the 21st February, deserted from the army in the Crimea, and went over to the Russians. He went away with his great-coat over his regimental uniform, taking with him also his bayonet, pouch, belts, and ammunition. He is a native of St. Margaret's, Middlesex. This is the first statement of the kind published by the authorities.

THE RUSSIAN PRISONERS AT LEWES.—The prisoners who are confined in the war prison in this town are taken out on the South Downs almost every morning in detachments of about 200, under the personal charge of Lieutenant Mann, the Governor, and escorted by a guard of pensioners and warders. When they arrive on the Downs they are permitted to enjoy themselves at leaping and other athletic amusements. The appearance of the prisoners has wonderfully altered since they have been in Lewes; on their first arrival they were, almost without exception, thin, sallow, and dispirited; now they are fat, rosy, and full of life and animation—a proof of the beneficial effects of good diet, including a liberal proportion of animal food.

A BASHI-BAZOUK VICTORY.—Yesterday afternoon the Bashi-bazouks showed themselves, for the first time, in the Crimea in all their glory as irregular troops; but, at the same time, in all their ferocity. After the cavalry demonstration last week, which served to mask the construction of the new works, when it became clear that the Turks had no intention to advance, the main body of the Russian cavalry, which had been brought up for the occasion, was again withdrawn, and only the usual outposts left. The first of these posts is to the right on the other side of the bridge which leads over the creek running in from Lake Sasiak. The next to it, towards the left, leans on the village of Bazar, situated on a slope leading down to the above-mentioned creek. The videttes thrown out by this post occupy a ridge overlooking the village, and concealing it. It was determined to surprise this post, and push forward to the village. In order to draw off the attention, several large bodies of regular cavalry were ordered out; among the rest, some squadrons with one of the rifle guns were sent to the right, towards the bridge. While this cavalry was displayed on the most prominent points, the Bashi-bazouks divided into three bodies, and, concealed by the undulation of the ground, went off at full speed towards the village. The Russian videttes, accustomed to former reconnaissances, which were always seen half an hour before they could reach, thought themselves in such security that they had got off their horses, and some of them even laid down. The videttes had scarcely time to mount and to retire on their reserves on the ridge above the village when the Bashi-bazouks, with one firing yell of "Allah Allah!" were upon them; a hand-to-hand mêlée ensued, Cossacks and Bashi-bazouks were for a moment mixed up together, furious yelling and firing on both sides, which ended in the flight of the Cossacks towards the village. In the village they made another stand, the fusillade continued unabated; but the Cossacks were evidently demoralised, and soon after made a precipitous retreat from the village, leaving all their baggage, fur cloaks, cooking utensils, and a quantity of corn and hay behind them. The Bashi-bazouks, intoxicated by their success, were for following them up to the ridge beyond the village, where they had halted, but already clouds of dust were seen in the distance, and shortly after nine squadrons and four guns appeared in sight. So the little drums began to beat the retreat, and the Bashi-bazouks, laden with copper dishes, cloaks, forage, &c., singing and carolling, retired unmolested. A Bashi-bazouk cannot understand warfare without liberty to plunder. Plunder is for him a proof of victory, and one can see him often taking up the most useless things only to have something to show. When he sees plunder before him the Bashi-bazouk becomes reckless; thus, in the affair of yesterday, while one part of them was fighting in the village at close quarters with the Russians, others were dismounting from their horses, and taking up whatever they could find, regardless of consequences. Considering the numbers engaged and the shots fired, the losses on both sides were trifling. 400 Bashi-bazouks attacked about 300 Cossacks and a squadron of regular Lancers, and the former lost two horses and one man, while the latter had two men and three horses killed, and one man severely wounded. This small affair has incredibly raised the spirit of the Turkish cavalry, which had been rather depressed by the repeated checks which they had experienced in their former reconnaissances. The entry of the Bashi-bazouks into the town was quite a triumph, Turks and Tartars hailing them with "Ay Wallahs!" and "Mash Allahs!" and thronging to see them. Two persons who had got hold of a cow were the principal points of attraction. Their return in the lovely spring evening, their picturesque costumes, the excitement of the population, the sound of their war drums, intermixed with the shouting and singing, formed one of the most interesting scenes imaginable.—Letter from Eupatoria, March 29.





CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 22.—2nd Sunday after Easter. Fielding born, 1707.
 MONDAY, 23.—St. George. Shakespeare born, 1564.
 TUESDAY, 24.—Daniel Defoe died, 1731.
 WEDNESDAY, 25.—St. Mark. Princess Alice born, 1843.
 THURSDAY, 26.—Lord Somers died, 1716.
 FRIDAY, 27.—Sir W. Jones died, 1794.
 SATURDAY, 28.—Mutiny of the Bounty, 1789.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 23, 1855.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 31	6 12	6 36	7 1	7 33	8 13	8 38
9 40	10 20	11 0	11 33	Tide	0	3

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, Louis XI.; Tuesday, Faust and Marguerite; Thursday, The Corsican Brothers. The Muletier of Toledo; or, King, Queen, and Knave, every Evening.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, Miss CUSHMAN, for THREE NIGHTS ONLY, in the Character of ROMEO. On Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, Mr. Sims Reeves in Fra Diavolo, with Mr. Weiss, Mr. Farquharson, Mr. Manvers, Madame Weiss, and Mrs. Sims Reeves. The New Haymarket Spring Meeting every evening, with Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Chippendale, Mrs. White, and Miss H. Gordon.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch.—The celebrated Miss GLYN as HERMIONE, in the WINTER'S TALE, produced with New and Splendid Scenery, Magnificent Dresses and Appearances. Mr. Henry Marton, Mr. George Wild, and Miss Fanny Williams, Every Evening.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—Mr. ALFRED MELLON respectfully announces that his second GRAND ORCHESTRAL UNION CONCERT will take place at the above Hall on MONDAY EVENING, MAY 7th.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS.—EXETER-HALL.—Under the patronage of her most gracious Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert.—The MESSIAH will be performed, in aid of the funds of this institution, on MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 23rd. Conductor, Mr. Costa. Principal Vocalists: Madame Clara Novello, Madame Weiss, Miss Dolby, and Mrs. Lockey; Messrs. Lockey, Benson, and Augustus Braham; Signor Belletti, Mr. Lawler, and Mr. Weiss. The Band and Chorus will consist of 700 performers. Trumpet, Mr. T. Harper. Tickets, 3s., 5s., 10s. 6d. each; reserved numbered seats, 15s. May be had at the office of the Sacred Harmonic Society, No. 6 in Exeter-hall, and of the principal Musicians. JOHN A. IRELAND, Secretary, 62, Newman-street.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter-hall.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—On next FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 27, Handel's ISRAEL IN EGYPT, Vocalists: Madame Clara Novello, Madame Rudersdorf, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Signor Belletti, and Herr Fornes. On Wednesday, May 2, will be repeated Mendelssohn's LOBESANG, and Mozart's REQUIEM. Vocalists: Madame Clara Novello, Mrs. Lockey, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Herr Fornes. The Orchestra, the most extensive available in Exeter-hall, will consist of nearly 700 performers.—Tickets, 3s., 5s., and 10s. 6d. each, may be secured by immediate application at the Society's sole office, No. 6 Room, within Exeter-hall.

ROYAL GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.—The DIORAMA illustrating EVENTS of the WAR is now exhibiting daily at Three and Eight. The Lecture by Mr. Stocquer. Admission, 1s., 2s., and 3s.

GO and hear LOVE, the Greatest Dramatic Ventriloquist in Europe, at the UPPER HALL, 69, Quadrant, Regent-street, EVERY EVENING, at EIGHT, except Saturday. Saturday at Three. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

GUYS.—The SUMMER SESSION commences on TUESDAY the 1st of MAY. Gentlemen desirous of becoming Students must produce satisfactory testimony as to their education and conduct. They are required to pay £40 for the first year, £40 for the second year, and £10 for every succeeding year of attendance. One payment of £100 entitles a Student to a perpetual ticket. Clinical Clerks, Dressers, Ward Clerks, Dressers' Reporters, Obstetric Residents, and Dressers in the Eye Wards, are selected, according to merit, from those Students who have attended a second year. Mr. Stocker, Apothecary to Guy's Hospital, will enter Students, and give any further information required.—April 17, 1855.

NAPOLEON SUPPLEMENT

TO

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

A GRAND DOUBLE NUMBER

Will be published on SATURDAY, APRIL 28th, 1855, on the great occasion of the

VISIT OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS
OF THE FRENCH TO ENGLAND.

The following ENGRAVINGS will appear in this Grand Number:—A large Sheet View of the Arrival of the Imperial Guests at Windsor Castle.

Investiture of the Emperor with the Order of the Garter. State Procession of the Emperor and Empress to the City. Reception of the Imperial Guests by the Lord Mayor in the Guildhall and Presentation of the City Address.

Visit to the Royal Italian Opera—The State Box. The Visit to the Crystal Palace, on Friday. Departure of the Emperor and Empress from Dover, on Saturday.

Also, A large Portrait of Lord John Russell; Portrait of Count Buol, the Austrian Minister; The Foreign-office at Vienna; and several other Engravings.

Interesting Accounts from Vienna (from our own Correspondent), and all the Latest News connected with the

WAR WITH RUSSIA.

Price of the DOUBLE NUMBER, One Shilling. Office, 198, Strand.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1855.

THE Emperor of the French has entered the English capital, received with cheers which have attended him to the threshold of our own Queen's home. Everywhere, the wise Ruler of France, the energetic ally of England, has met the cordial greeting which we owed to the representative of the French nation, and to the undaunted enemy of Russia. The scenes of this past week will not easily be effaced from the memory of those who have witnessed them. Our fathers still talk of the visit of the Allied Sovereigns, early in the present century; but the more remarkable guest who now occupies all our thoughts, and the strange crisis (graver than anything that has occurred since 1815) at which he presented himself among us, will affix to the ceremonials and gratulations of April, 1855, a still more abiding interest.

What a moment it is for a friendly Sovereign to appear in the midst of us! A war, begun with imperfect knowledge of its demands—some say with imperfect ideas of its object—had stagnated in disaster and misfortune, and, during the protracted interval in which we were seeking to repair our errors and losses, a last attempt was made to spare further effusion of blood. A Congress, at which all the great nations were represented, including the original belligerents, met in the capital of a professed ally of the Western Powers, and debated terms of peace. The same week we learn that the negotiations fail, and that the storm of fire has again opened upon the enemy's stronghold. That week finds our best and most powerful friend an honoured guest in the halls of Windsor.

Looking beyond the exciting and gratifying spectacles which have been engaging the attention of England—the graceful hospitalities and the stately ceremonials of Windsor, the cordial

homage of Municipalities, the brilliant public entertainments, and the spontaneous plaudits of the people—we may be permitted to express our belief that the visit of the Emperor will be found productive of good, which will endure when the present excitement is past. He comes at a moment when England is finally apprised that she must throw herself into this war in terrible earnest. She is told that the ordinary resources of finance are inadequate to sustain her in the affray; and the old mine, whence War Ministers of other days were wont to draw their gold, is once more opened. She has at length, also, learned that a powerful and skilful enemy has been underrated, and it is at a fearful price in life and treasure that she has attained to a right understanding of the relative position of herself and her foe. To the lightest-minded among us this conjuncture is one of extreme gravity. We are not discouraged, but the moments are sombre and stern. Our army has been wasted, our prestige imperilled; and now, with somewhat of heaviness in our hearts, we buckle anew to the conflict with a gloomy determination that it shall not be fought in vain. At this precise time there lands upon our shore and enters our city the ally whose soldiery have fought and died beside our own, who by compact is as deeply pledged as ourselves, and even more deeply than ourselves by policy, to fight the battle in the East until the West has won it, and who comes not only to renew and confirm engagements, hitherto so nobly fulfilled, but to animate our counsels and to reassure some who, it is believed, need the reassurance imparted by the presence of resolute energy. Upon the people, who at such a time might have received the tidings of fresh hostilities and fresh demands with no unreasonable gravity, the visit of the Emperor has produced a beneficial and cheering effect. He comes as the ruler and representative of a neighbouring nation, equally involved with us in the strife, and equally prepared with her exertions and her sacrifices; and he comes with a guarantee that on the rugged path of duty now before us (and, as yet, but faintly gilded by the sunbeams of glory) France will tread, side by side with England, with steps as unflinching as her own. While to statesmen, if there be any such in high places, who are supposed to lack that full confidence in the justice and success of our efforts in the cause of liberty and humanity which is essential to the vigorous prosecution of the war, the Emperor of the French will have been able to impart the convictions which he has derived from his own intimate acquaintance with every feature in the struggle—convictions which it is all-important to England that all who direct or influence her counsels should entertain with a plenary faith.

Therefore, we esteem the presence of the Emperor of the French among us, at this moment, as that best of all possible omens—the one which aids in bringing about its own fulfilment. But in the plaudits which everywhere greet him, the glorious nation which he represents will hear, we trust, something more than the welcome dictated by policy, or even gratitude. The people of England feel as well as think; and it is to the people of France that they shout their greetings as the Sovereign of France passes down the long files of our populace assembled to welcome him. There is no mere momentary excitement, no mock sentiment, in the feeling which unites the two nations. Fêtes, galas, ceremonies, may adorn an alliance of Monarchs; but never made an alliance of peoples. The true, deep sentiment between the two nations is this—that they are friends from having in the hour of danger made common cause in behalf of the right, and, from having fought, suffered, and conquered together. Trouble and misfortune—which either separate friends for ever, or bind them for ever—have united England and France; and, though it might be presumptuous to anticipate the dispensations of Providence, and to augur that the links that have joined us are indissoluble, it would be at once a senseless and a heartless abnegation of the best instincts of our nature did we not recognise in such a tie an assurance of no ordinary value that the friendship of the nations shall be permanent. This is felt by the British people as they cheer the French Emperor; and this they desire should be interpreted to the people of France.

In the admiring homage which all, from her sister Queen to the humblest among us, have rejoiced to offer to the beautiful Consort of the Emperor, not one cold or calculating thought has entered. To a lovely and amiable woman, wooed neither for her rank nor for dynastic considerations, but raised to the Throne because its owner saw his happiness in her exaltation, the gaze of our people turned with a peculiar interest, and the fair face and soft eyes of the Empress Eugenie will long be household words among those who came out to meet her on Monday last. Her Imperial Majesty has double claim to our people's regards—herself a daughter of the people (at least in the estimation of daughters of palaces), and one in whose veins runs British blood. The nation has given her its warmest welcome, and has seen with peculiar satisfaction the especial earnestness with which she has been welcomed at Windsor.

With unmixed gratification, therefore, we record the visit of the Emperor and Empress of France, believing not only that with the political crisis, so important to the welfare of the two greatest nations of Europe, an ameliorating element has been introduced, but that a nobler and grander union, based upon better foundations than the instinct of self-defence, has been promoted both politically and socially. To our own Sovereign, whose invitation brought such guests among us, the best thanks of the nation are due; and assuredly that Royal lady who has so often spoken—and delighted to speak—with the voice of her subjects, never uttered their wishes more faithfully than when bidding Louis Napoleon and his beautiful wife to Windsor, nor fulfilled their utmost desires more gracefully than in the splendid hospitality with which Queen Victoria has received her illustrious guests and friends.

This is a week of great events. It will be ever memorable in our history for the presence of Napoleon III., the Emperor of the French, and his Empress, as welcome guests at the palace of our Queen, the granddaughter of George III. The union of two nations so long opposed to each other as the French and English seems almost like the realisation of the prophecy that "men shall beat their spears into pruning-hooks; and the lion shall lie down with the lamb." Waterloo is to be consigned to oblivion by mutual friendship; and, so far as France and England are concerned, palaces for the enshrinement of Art will supersede foundries of cannon and arsenals

of murderous weapons. Thus Civilisation makes its way in the West. In the East all is different. According to the telegraph information given to the journals, the Conferences are virtually at an end. The English and French Ministers are probably on their way back to London and Paris, and the war is to be prosecuted with additional vigour. As we write, however, we hear a different statement. The Government has been informed by telegraph that the instructions which Prince Gortschakoff has received empower him to hear and discuss the propositions on the Third Point, on which, in the first instance, he said he had no instructions; and there arises a doubt whether Lord John Russell will immediately return, and a further doubt whether the Conferences will immediately end, as has been announced, in smoke.

News, however, has, at the same time, arrived that the bombardment of Sebastopol—so long delayed as to have given rise to an insinuation that Lord Raglan was sparing the town in expectation of peace, at the expense of his own soldiers—has been renewed. On the 6th the Russians made a sortie in great force, and attacked the English lines, but were repulsed with great loss. On the 9th the bombardment began, and was continued on the 10th, with an admitted loss on the part of the Russians of 833 killed and wounded. We have thus the growing amity of the two Western nations compensated by their common strife with their Northern and Eastern antagonist; and, in the same week that we record the festivities in honour of the Emperor, we must also mention the continued mourning for the sacrifices made by war.

The renewal of hostilities with vigour is of almost equal importance to the presence of the Emperor. It is coupled, too, with the statement and the probability that before the time we are writing a decisive assault has been made on Sebastopol. The present, in fact, is the critical period in that country. Later in the season the heat is as dangerous as the cold was, till April commenced; and the effectual fighting must be done at no distant day. We must, too, fight earnestly.

The road to peace is by a vigorous prosecution of war; and when a nation is compelled to enter into war it ought to bend all its energies to bring the evil to a speedy end. War is justified as a stern duty imposed on man to secure the supremacy of right over wrong; and if it be not conducted energetically as a solemn duty with the whole heart and strength of a nation it becomes a great crime. To assist a criminal likely to escape from justice, the whole population would turn out and leave no stone unturned and no bush unexamined till they had found him. To enter into war is like a chase after a criminal, and we cannot answer to ourselves if we do not use our utmost energies in the pursuit. We are glad, therefore, to announce that, amidst the festivities proper to the presence of the Emperor, the great object to the attainment of which his presence is most conducive, that of conquering permanent peace, is prosecuted with more vigour than ever.

Now let us say a word on the procession that lately passed our doors. The Emperor, though he was in a close carriage, and could not be seen so full as the multitude wished, was everywhere loudly cheered. No more welcome guest ever trod our shores, and the multitude have shown that they comprehend the purpose for which he is at present amongst us. They forget all his antecedents, and greet him as the chosen chief of the great nation with which our interests are now irrevocably bound up. With France our commerce is extending; and, for the interest of both nations, it ought to be extended. The Emperor has already done more than all his predecessors to promote the trade of his people, and to give it freedom; and his exertions, his example, his teaching, and his enactments are preparing the way for a great extension of Free-trade in France. The Emperor is welcomed by the whole metropolis, including bankers and merchants, not only as the friend of our Queen, as engaged with us in prosecuting a just war, but as promoting that freedom of commercial intercourse which increases employment and promotes the happiness of all.

He will see amongst us many things to recommend freedom. Since he was here the metropolis has been extended amazingly and been somewhat beautified, and the people have been much more cared for. He will see altogether a fairer sight than London could show in 1848. It is less favourable, indeed, for such exhibitions as we have witnessed than Paris. The long and broad line of the Boulevards, extending round the whole city, affords ample space for marching troops or conducting processions which is denied to us in our narrow streets. London is more a business city than Paris; at least business is more commonly the object in the former, and pleasure in the latter. To these peculiar pursuits each is adapted; and we have an infinitely more crowded thoroughfare from its being narrower and collecting a greater number of people. We have nothing to equal the lines of trees and houses, sparkling in the sun, which adapt Paris to be a city for processions and shows. It is, at the same time, a city of business; and, as history tells us, of stern acts and solemn duties. If we can show the Emperor no Boulevards, we show him a great multitude of peaceable, orderly, well-behaved people, who rejoice in his presence, and will enable him to carry back to France the conviction that the most free nation in Europe is at the same time the most wealthy and the most peaceable.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON III.

(From a Correspondent.)

DURING his exile in England Prince Louis Buonaparte used to read with great interest the proof sheets of M. Thiers' "History of the Consulate and Empire," which were supplied to him by Mr. Forbes Campbell, who was then preparing an English version of that work. The following remarkable passage occurs in a letter which the Prince addressed to Mr. Campbell in 1847, when returning the proof sheets of vol. v. It will be seen that even at that early period the Emperor meditated the English alliance, which he has since so happily accomplished:—"Why was not I born to share in the glories of those heroic times? But on reflection it is better as it is. What a saddening spectacle to behold the two greatest and most civilised nations of the world destroying one another (s'entre go)—two nations that ought, in my opinion (selon moi), to have been friends and allies, and rivals only in the arts of peace. Let us hope the day may yet come when I shall carry out the intentions of my uncle, by uniting the interests and policy of England and France in an indissoluble alliance. That hope cheers and encourages me. It forbids my repining at the altered fortunes of my family."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, APRIL 19.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer.		Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
		Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.					
Apr. 13	29.540	57.2	45.7	50.2	+ 4.7	90	S.W.	0.00
" 14	29.849	63.0	42.5	50.1	+ 4.4	81	S.W.	0.01
" 15	30.275	67.5	41.0	51.4	+ 5.5	95	W.N.W.	0.00
" 16	30.023	74.1	42.0	55.5	+ 9.5	81	N.W.	0.00
" 17	30.334	67.8	47.2	56.0	+ 9.8	73	E.S.E.	0.00
" 18	30.317	57.6	32.9	44.3	- 2.2	77	S.E.	0.00
" 19	30.088	67.5	28.2	46.9	+ 0.1	76	E.S.E.	0.00

Note.—The sign + denotes above the average and the sign - below the average.

The reading of the barometer decreased from 29.54 in. at the beginning of the week to 29.51 in. by the 13th; increased to 30.33 in. by the 17th; and decreased to 29.98 in. by the end of the week. The mean reading for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the level of the sea, was 30.076 inches.

The mean temperature of the week was 50.6°, being 4.5° above the average of 38 years.

The range of temperature during the week was 45.9°, being the difference between the highest reading on the 16th and the lowest on the 19th.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 25°. The least was 11.1° on the 18th, and the greatest 39° on the 19th.

The weather during the week has been unusually fine—the last four days being almost cloudless during night and day.

Lewisham, April 20, 1855. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—Within the week ending last Saturday the births of 1718 children were registered within the metropolitan districts: of these, 912 were boys and 806 were girls; exceeding the averages of the ten corresponding weeks of the ten preceding years by 190 and 117 respectively. The number of deaths was 1347—of whom 715 were males, and 632 were females. The average of the fifteenth week of the year from the ten preceding years, corrected for increase of population, was 1193. Hence it appears that a high rate of mortality still prevails, the excess of deaths in this week over the estimated number being 209. The number of deaths from bronchitis still continues high, exceeding the weekly average by 69. To pneumonia 92 deaths are attributed, exceeding its average by 14. To hooping-cough, 59, being a decrease on the number of the preceding weeks. To diarrhoea 13 deaths are referred; and to violence, cold, privation, and intemperance, 39, being 18 in excess of the average number.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE LATE LORD DUDLEY STUART.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of the borough of Marylebone was held on Tuesday evening, at the Court-house, Marylebone-lane, for the purpose of opening a subscription for a public testimonial in commemoration of the indefatigable exertions of their late representative, Lord Dudley Stuart. Sir B. Hall, M.P., presided; and was supported by M. Kossuth, Lord Ebrington, M.P., and a number of influential gentlemen connected with the borough. The attendance at the meeting was large. After Sir Benjamin Hall and Lord Ebrington had spoken, M. Kossuth addressed the meeting, amidst loud and protracted cheers. After a brilliant oration on the political conditions of Hungary, Poland, and Italy, he said there was no man more conspicuous for his virtues than Lord Dudley Stuart (Cheers). Duty prompted him to say that there was, in his humble opinion, better means of carrying out this object than raising a statue or the like. He thought the best means of doing it would be to imitate his example. If all those who desired to assist in paying a tribute to Lord D. Stuart had assisted him in his efforts to throw the weight of England into the scale of national justice and right, how different would have been the fate and condition of Europe at the present day. A committee was then appointed, and a subscription opened.

ANTI-MAYNOOTH MOVEMENT.—A public meeting, attended by delegates from the Church Protestant Defence Society, the Evangelical Alliance, the National Club, the Protestant Alliance, the Protestant Association, the Reformation Society, and the Scottish Reformation Society, was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Tuesday, for the purpose of reviving the agitation against the State support of the College of Maynooth, which had subsided during the session of the Royal Commission and the preparation of its report. The chair was taken by Mr. J. C. Colquhoun. There were also present—Lord Berners, Hon. and Rev. Mr. Powys, Hon. Major Powys, Sir Culling Eardley, Bart., Admiral Vernon Harcourt, General Alexander, Rev. Dr. Hugh Stowell, Rev. Dr. Marsh, Rev. Lewis Potter, Rev. W. Curling, and about four hundred other gentlemen, clerical and lay, who formed deputations from the principal provincial towns of the United Kingdom. The proceedings having been opened by the reading of a chapter from the Revelations and solemn prayer, the Chairman explained the course which the committee proposed to take in the management of the conference. It seemed to be the idea of some of their fellow Protestants that they sought to establish a new Protestant organisation. That was not the case. The present conference would be confined to the consideration of one simple and definite object—the repeal of the Act of 1845, which endowed the College of Maynooth. The meeting was subsequently addressed by the Rev. Dr. Cowan, Rev. M. Fox, Rev. Hugh Stowell, Rev. Dr. Bery, Rev. Mr. Menton, and other Protestant advocates; and a series of resolutions adopted condemnatory of the grant, and recommending the several constituencies of the country to vote for that candidate who would not pledge himself against its continuance.

CROWDED STATE OF LUDGATE-HILL.—At a meeting of the Court of Common Council, on Saturday, Mr. Ross moved "That, in order to diminish the pressure of the traffic on Ludgate-hill, it is expedient to form a new line of street from the Old Bailey to the south-east end of Faringdon-street, on the site of the late Fleet Prison, and that it be referred to the Improvements Committee to cause a survey to be made of the property to be removed, to estimate the cost, and to report to this Court thereon." The site of the Fleet Prison has been purchased by the Corporation for nearly twelve years: it cost £25,000; which, together with incidental expenses connected with it, amounted to £26,882 17s. 1½d.: against which there was a set off of £5269 10s. 1d.; leaving the net cost of the site £21,613. Mr. Ross, after stating the necessity that existed for increased traffic accommodation in the neighbourhood of Ludgate-hill, with a view of affording which the site of the late Fleet Prison might be called into use, concluded by saying that it was the duty of the Corporation, as guardians of the trading and commercial interests of the City, to see that the nuisance occasioned by its unoccupied state should be forthwith removed. Deputy Bedford having seconded the motion, Mr. Anderson moved, by way of amendment, "That the Improvements Committee do forthwith report upon the reference of July, 1847, as regards the appropriation of the site of the Fleet Prison." The amendment, after considerable discussion, was carried by a large majority.

ARREST OF A FRENCH REFUGEE.—Shortly before seven o'clock on Thursday evening a rumour spread through the metropolis with electrical rapidity that a man had been arrested for attempting to fire a shot at the Emperor on his return to Buckingham Palace. A reporter from the establishment having been dispatched to make inquiries found at Gardiner's-lane station several Frenchmen, one of whom had been arrested for attempting to throw a letter into the carriage, and otherwise offering violence. He is at present in custody at the station.—*Globe*.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

WITH 300 horses in training at Newmarket alone, we can hardly expect the First Spring Meeting, which is the only one fixed for next week, to be very dull, albeit the list is the reverse of inviting. Monday has an A.F. match between Kaffir and the Physals colt, who ran together last October over the Dell. In the present match, Kaffir has to give, instead of receiving, 2 lbs.; but the extra distance will be in his favour. The Coffee-room Stakes, on Tuesday, may end in a struggle between Wiasma filly and I'gnator, and the stout head of Van Tromp will probably carry Boer successfully over the Beacon and the 300 Sovs. Stakes. Paxton has gone to the Crimea as a troop-horse; and we do not know that any of the other three, except Pelham, are in training. The Two Thousand Guineas is a race of immense interest; but we fancy that Dirk Hatteraick will not be seen in the fray. The starters will probably comprise Polydore (Nat), Kingstown (A. Day), St. Hubert (Wells), Lord of the Isles (Marlow), Bonnie Morn (Templeman), Hazel (Rogers), Claret (Marson or Bartholomew), and perhaps two or three others. Bonnie Morn has shown such good speed over this very course last week, that we should not be at all surprised to see him save his stake; but he is still far too much of a pony in size.

Nearly every pack of foxhounds will cease from their labours to-day; but the Twerton do not draw their "rest and be thankful" cover till next Saturday. The covers and the fields have been so burnt up during the last three weeks that, instead of a "burning scent," hounds have been hardly able to carry it over three fields, although the fox might have broken in view.

At Tattersall's next week there will be but little interest, as Newmarket will have paramount claims. Beehunter, Sir Peter Laurie, Free Trader, &c., are, however, to come to the hammer on Monday, along with the Lullington harriers, a pack of about sixteen couple, and seventeen inches in height. Mr. Frank Villiers, M.P., whose money-lending transactions are thought to exceed £120,000, is said to be in Sweden, where

the extradition treaty is not in force. As far as turf matters went, we believe he was not a defaulter, although it was the borrowing of money at such frightful interest, to pay his turf liabilities, that brought about his ruin, which will affect not a few sporting men who dabble in bill-discounting when the horses are on their winter beds. He had backed Graculus Esuriens heavily, through his commissioner, who have been obliged to lay against the horse pretty freely of late, in order to get out. Lord Exeter seems to adhere steadily to his resolution to reduce his stud to the lowest point, as he has advertised fifteen of them, of which twelve are yearlings, for sale at Tattersall's.

YORK SPRING MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Craven Stakes.—Hosporad, 1. Defiance, 2.
Great Northern Handicap.—Neville, 1. Pandango, 2.
Zealand Stakes.—Sister to Broughton, 1. Eustace Fitzjohn, 2.
Selling Stakes.—Blossom, 1. Medina, 2.
Spring St. Legr.—Blooming Heather, 1. Vandal, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Tyto Stakes.—Lord Raglan, 1. Gipsy Girl, 2.
Flying Dutchman's Handicap.—Neville, 1. Exile of Erin, 2.
York Spring Biennial Stakes.—Eglantine, 1. Gamester, 2.
Londesborough Cup.—Pumicestone, 1. Hosporad, 2.
Consolation Scramble.—Tom Perkins, 1. Exmouth, 2.
City Plate.—St. Julian, 1. Marco Spada, 2.

MALTON RACES.—THURSDAY.

Malton Handicap.—Gamellad, 1. Freddy, 2.
Two-year-old Stakes.—Sister to Broughton walked over.
Birdsall Handicap.—Patience, 1. Fanny Fern, 2.
Hunt Cup.—Samson, 1. Sir Henry, 2.
Amateur Stakes.—Victory, 1. Phoebe, 2.

BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S.—THURSDAY EVENING.

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.—7 to 4 agst Lord of the Isles, 5 to 2 agst St. Hubert (t), 10 to 1 agst Chert, (t), 20 to 1 agst Neville (t).
DERBY.—5 to 1 agst De Clare, 10 to 1 agst St. Hubert (t), 12 to 1 agst Dirk Hatteraick (t).

A CARD-SHARPER TAKEN IN.—On Friday, the 30th ult., the attention of Mr. Stubbs, the station-master at Watford, on the London and North-Western Railway, was called by a Mr. Kindersley, of Staffordshire, to a party of card-sharper in a first-class carriage, who were trying to induce him to join them. On examining their tickets, one of them was booked from Wolverton to Watford; but the guard saw him get in at Blisworth—thus defrauding the company of the fare from Blisworth to Wolverton. As Mr. Stubbs could not give him into custody for the card-playing, Mr. Stubbs did so for the fraud. The sharper was taken before the magistrates (Mr. Heme and Mr. Capel), and was fined 20s., and 21s. expenses, besides being in the lock-up two days and three nights. His name is William Biddle; and he is a member of the swell mob.

SPANISH POSTAGE.—The Queen of Spain has issued a decree directing that, except in cases of special treaty, the inland Spanish postage on all letters received from abroad shall, from the 1st of next month, be four reals (tenpence) the quarter ounce. On English letters this will have the effect of reducing the Spanish charge (when the letter does not exceed a quarter of an ounce) to less than one-half the present amount, viz., from two shillings and a penny to tenpence.

ANOTHER RESPECTABLE SHOPLIFTER.—A charge of shoplifting (very similar to that preferred against the wife of Dr. Ramsbottom) was last week brought against Mrs. Emily Roberts, a person moving in respectable society, at Hereford. She was charged with purloining ladies' neckties and handkerchiefs in the shop of a draper, and it appeared that she had got some of them into her pocket; but the magistrates, after hearing the evidence, dismissed the case. It is said that the shopkeeper has determined upon preferring a bill of indictment against her at the Hereford quarter sessions.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The great event in moneyed circles this week has been the issuing the particulars of a Government loan of £16,000,000. These particulars are in effect that, for every £100 subscribed in money, the contractors are to have £10 Three per Cent Annuities, and a terminable annuity for thirty years, ending on the 5th of April, 1855. The first payment will become due on the 24th inst., the last—after providing for payments in the months of May, June, July, August, September, October, and November—in December. The payments, with the exception of those in May and July (which will be £15), are to be £10 in each month. There will be no reserve for public companies, and the whole of the loan must be bid for by one house. Messrs. Rothschild have opened subscription-lists, and very large amounts have already been subscribed; yet we may observe that the loan has not been favourably received in the City. Those who deal in terminable annuities will, no doubt, derive much advantage from it; but in a general way parties are more inclined to a 3½ per cent stock. The present loan may be calculated at 3½ per cent—allowing 88 as the value of the Three per Cent, and about 12s. as the return upon the terminable annuities.

As might be expected, the market for National Securities has continued dull and drooping. The fall, however, since Friday last has not been heavy. On Monday there was rather more firmness in the market than towards the close of the preceding week, but the business doing was limited. The Three per Cent Reduced were done at 89½ to 90; the Three per Cent Consols, 90½ to 91 to 90½; the New Three per Cent, 90½ to 91; and Consols for Account, 90½ to 91. Long Annuities, 1860, were 3½ to 15-16; Ditto, 1859, 3½; India Bonds, 14s. 11s.; Exchequer Bills, 5s. to 10s. prem.; Exchequer Bonds, 1858, realised 99½. The dealings on Tuesday were very moderate, and numerous fluctuations occurred. Bank Stock marked 210; the Three per Cent Reduced were 88½ to 89; the Three per Cent Consols, 89½ to 89½; the Five per Cent Annuities, 116; Long Annuities, 1860, 3½. India Bonds, 14s. to 11s.; Exchequer Bills, 5s. to 10s. prem.; Exchequer Bonds, 99½. On the following day the quotations were steady. The Three per Cent Reduced were 88½ to 89½; the Three per Cent Consols, 90 to 90½; Consols for Account, 90½ to 91; the New Three per Cent, 89½ to 90; Long Annuities, 3½ to 15-16; India Bonds, 14s. to 15s., those under £1000 being 12s.; and Exchequer Bills, 5s. to 10s. prem.; Exchequer Bonds, 99½. On Thursday very little business was done in Consols; indeed the attention of most parties in the City was absorbed by the visit of the Emperor of the French. The Three per Cent marked 90 to 91½, both for Money and Time. The Three per Cent Reduced were 90½ to 91; and the New Three per Cent, 89½ to 90. Exchequer Bills, 5s. to 10s.; and India Bonds, 12s. to 15s. prem.

There have been some heavy importations of bullion. From Australia about £200,000 has come in; and the arrivals from the West Indies have amounted to £154,000; from New York, £300,000. The foreign exchanges continue very favourable, and the shipments to the Continent have been chiefly silver, which has sold at a decline of 3d. per ounce, compared with previous sales. There have been shipments made to Lisbon, Cadiz, and the West Indies, amounting to about £36,000. Most Foreign Bonds have met a dull market, and rather a heavy decline has taken place in Turkish Bonds, which have been done as low as 75½. Chilean Three per Cent have marked 66½ ex div.; Danish Three per Cent, 81½; Mexican Three per Cent, 20½; Portuguese Four per Cent, 41½ and 39; Russian Five per Cent, 100 and 99; Sardinian Five per Cent, 89; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 94; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent, 62½; Dutch Four per Cent, 90½ ex div.; Spanish Three per Cent, 36½; Ditto New Deferred, 17½ to 18½; Ditto Passive, 4; Austrian Five per Cent, 85½.

Joint-stock Bank Shares have been but in moderate request, yet prices have continued tolerably firm. Australasia have realised 81; British North American, 64½; Chartered of Asia, 44; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 17½; London Joint-stock, 27½; New South Wales, 34; Oriental, 40; South Australia, 39; Union of Australia, 66½; Ditto, New, 8.

Most Miscellaneous Securities have changed hands slowly, and the quotations have had a downward tendency. Canada Bonds have sold at 119; Ditto Six per Cent, 109; Crystal Palace, 38; Ditto Preference, 4½; General Screw Steam Shipping Company, 158; Netherlands Land, 1½; North British Australasian, 4½; Peel River Land and Mineral, 2½; Peninsula and Oriental Steam, 59½; Ditto New, 107½; Royal Mail Steam, 67 ex div.; Scottish Australasian Investment, 1½; St. Katharine Docks, 80½; Van Diemen's Land, 13; South Australian Land, 36½. In Canal Shares scarcely any business has been doing, and the rates have been almost nominal: Coventry, 209; Derby, 84; Grand Surrey, 48; Leicester, 59; Loughborough, 575; Neath, 150; Peak Forest, 86; Rochdale, 60; Stourbridge, 285; Stafford and Worcester, 425; Wilts and Berks, 4½. Water-works Shares have been quoted as follows: Berlin, 4; East London, 100½; Grand Junction, 69½; Kent, 76½; Southwark and Vauxhall, 89½; West Middlesex, 90½; Ditto, New, 16. The inquiry for Gaslight and Coke Companies' Shares have been very limited: Brighton, 14; Equitable, 31; Imperial, 103; Ditto, New, 16; Ratcliff, 70; Phoenix, 28½; Surrey Consumers, 11; United General, 20; Westminster Chartered, 33½. Most Insurance Companies' Shares have continued dull: City of London, 2½; General, 5½; Globe, 12½; Guardian, 55; Law Life, 56½; London, 29½; Rock Life, 8; Victoria Life, 5½. Hungerford-bridge Shares have marked 12; Waterloo, 3½; Ditto Old Annuities of £8, 81½; Vauxhall, 28.

Although the traffic upon most lines continues good, Railway Shares have been very dull and drooping. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 59½; Chester and Holyhead, 12½; Eastern Counties, 11½; Great Western, 64; Ditto, Stour Valley, 59½; London and Brighton, 99; London and North-Western, 98½; Ditto, Fifties, 15½; Midland, 69; North British, 28½; North-Eastern, Berwick, 71; Ditto, Extension, 12½; Scottish Midland, 64½; Shropshire Union, 45; South-Eastern, 60½; Vale of Neath, 17.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Great Western (Birmingham), 10½; Ditto, Guaranteed Stock, 72; Norfolk Five per Cent, 103½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 104; Stockton and Darlington Five per Cent, 17.

FOREIGN.—Great Luxembourg (Obligations), 2½; Great Western of Canada Shares, 17½; Ditto, Bonds, 1857, 97; Sunde, 4 prem.; Zealand, 18.

Mining Shares have been heavy. On Thursday English and Australian Copper Smelting Company realised 1½; Fortuna, 1½; New Granada, 3; Nouveau Monde, 4; Santiago de Cuba, 6½; United Mexicanas, 7½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE, April 16.—To-day's market was very moderately supplied with all kinds of English wheat, yet the demand ruled heavy at, in most instances, a decline in the quotations of from 1s. to 2s. per quarter. In foreign wheat, so little was doing that prices were almost nominal. We had a slow sale for barley, on former terms. The malt trade was in a most inactive state, but no further decline took place in prices. Good sound oats commanded previous rates, but inferior qualities were lower to purchase. Beans and peas realised former prices. In flour, both English and foreign, next to nothing was doing.

April 18.—There was rather more firmness in the general demand to-day, and prices were well supported. English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 64s. to 65s.; ditto, white, 71s. to 84s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 64s. to 65s.; ditto, white, — to —; rye, 39s. to 40s.; grinding barley, 37s. to 39s.; distilling ditto, 29s. to 30s.; malted ditto, 29s. to 33s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 65s. to 68s.; brown ditto, 62s. to 64s.; Kingston and Ware, 68s. to 70s.; Chevalier, 70s. to 72s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 24s. to 27s.; potato ditto, 27s. to 29s.; Kougali and black, 24s. to 25s.; ditto, white, 25s. to 29s.; tick beans, 36s. to 40s.; grey peas, 34s. to 37s.; mangle, 37s. to 38s.; white, 40s. to 42s.; boliers, 42s. to 45s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 60s. to 65s.; country marks, 49s. to 55s.; American flour, 38s. to 43s. per barrel.

Seeds.—We have had a good demand for most seeds, at fully last week's currency. Linseed, English, sowing, 68s. to 70s.; Baltic, crushing, 58s. to 62s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 66s. to 67s.; hempseed, 48s. to 50s. per quarter. Coriander, 20s. to 24s. per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 12s. to 14s.; white ditto, 8s. to 10s.; tares, 10s. to 12s. per bushel. English rapeseed, 23s. 6d. to 25s. per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 12½ to 12½ 10s. ditto, foreign, 11½ to 12½ 10s.; Rape cakes, 26s. to 26½ 10s.; per ton. Canary, 48s. to 52s. per quarter. Red clover seed, 52s. to 60s.; white ditto, 70s. to 80s. per cwt.

Grain.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 9½d. to 10½d.; of household ditto, 8d. to 9d. per four-pound loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 68s. 4d.; barley, 31s. 1d.; oats, 25s. 10d.; rye, 38s. 1d.; beans, 41s. 2d.; peas, 38s. 2d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 67s. 9d.; barley, 30s. 6d.; oats, 25s. 3d.; rye, 38s. 8d.; beans, 40s. 7d.; peas, 38s. 8d.

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 96,342; barley, 42,902; oats, 18,679; rye, 151; beans, 516; peas, 809 quarters.

Tea.—The public sales held this week have gone off slowly, yet very little change has taken place in prices. Privately the demand is heavy, and common sound Congou is quoted at 9d. to 9½d. per lb. Up to Saturday last, duty was paid on 13,263,207 lb., against 12,301,295 ditto last year.

Sugar.—Our market has ruled tolerably firm, and a full average business has been transacted in raw sugars, at fully last week's currency. Foreign sugars, almost in steady request, and crushed commands more attention. Refined goods have advanced 1s. per cwt. Brown lump, 44s. to 44s. 6d.; and low cut, fine grocery, 45s. to 50s. per cwt. The total clearances to the 14th inst. were 1,863,192 cwt., against 1,778,459 ditto in 1854.

Coffee.—Plantation kind have ruled somewhat active, at an advance of from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Good ordinary native has realised 47s. to 47s. 6d. All other coffees have sold at very full prices.

Rice.—The business doing in our market has continued limited, on former terms.

Provisions.—The market for Irish butter is very inactive, and old parcels are difficult to sell. Foreign butter is selling freely, at 2s. to 4s. per cwt. more money. We have a dull inquiry for English, at drooping currencies. Fine new Dorset, 168s. to 172s.; middling, 96s. to 98s. per cwt.; fresh, 10s. to 12s. per dozen lbs. The sale for bacon is rather active, at from 1s. to 2s. per cwt. more money. Irish is worth 61s. to 66s. per cwt. In other kinds of provisions very little is doing.

Oils.—Lined oil is steady, at 34s. per cwt. on the spot. Pale rape is quoted at 55s. 6d.; and brown, 52s. to 53s. 6d. per cwt. Turpentine is less active. Spirits, 32s. to 33s.; tough, 28s. 3d. to 28s. 6d. per cwt.

Spirits.—There is a fair business doing in rum, on former terms. Proof Leewards, 2s. to 2s. 1d.; and East India, 1s. 11d. per gallon. Brandy is in moderate request, at full prices. Malt spirit is worth 10s. 6d., proof; gin, 17 under proof, 9s. 10d.; and 22 ditto, 9s. 4d. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 0s. to £3 6s.; clover ditto, £3 5s. to £3 15s.; and straw, £1 4s. to £1 10s. per load.

Coal.—Stewart's, 18s. 3d.; Eden Main, 17s. 2d.; Hilton, 18s. 3d.; Lambton, 18s.; Russell's Hutton, 17s. 6d.; Tanfield Moor, 16s.; South Kellie, 17s. 9d. per ton.

Hops.—We have to report a fair demand for most kinds of hops, at our quotations. Mid and East Kent pockets, £14 to £20; Walsall of Kent, £13 10s. to £15 10s.; Sussex, £10 10s. to £12 10s. per cwt.

Wool.—The demand for all kinds of wool is extremely heavy, and prices are barely supported. Several imports have taken place this week, chiefly from our colonies.

Potatoes.—The supplies continue seasonably large, and the demand is heavy, as follows: York Regents, 100s. to 120s.; Scotch ditto, 90s. to 110s.; roots and laps, 65s. to 90s. per ton.

Smithfield.—We have had a brisk market for all kinds of stock, on higher terms—Beef, from 3s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; lamb, 3s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.; veal, 4s. to 5s.; pork, 3s. to 4s. 6d. per 8 lbs. to 10 lbs. for the carcass.

Nevegate and Lodenhall.—These markets are firm, and prices have an upward tendency—Beef, from 3s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; mutton, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; lamb, 3s. 2d. to 6s. 2d.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per 8 lbs. by the carcass.

ROBERT HEIBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 13.

WAR-OFFICE, APRIL 13.

4th Dragoon Guards: Cornet G. Price to be Riding Master.
7th Light Dragoons: Capt. J. Borton to be Paymaster.
7th Foot: Ensigns H. Plummer, H. N. C. A. R. Close to be Ensign.
Thurston, and L. P. Traherne to be Lieutenants.
18th: Ensigns J. S. Theobald, M. J. Cunningham, and H. J. Faircloth to be Lieutenants.
21st: Ensign S. G. L. Fox to be Lieutenant.
23rd: Ensign J. Williamson to be Lieutenant.
25th: Ensigns E. F. Angelo and T. E. Adams to be Lieutenants.
26th: Ensign W. Green to be Lieutenant.
27th: Ensign H. J. Berners to be Lieutenant.
1st West India Regiment: Lieut. T. Clark to be Captain; Ensigns H. R. Sykes, W. W. W. Johnson, to be Lieutenants.
BREVET.—1. General H. J. W. Buntinck to have the rank of Lieutenant-General in Turkey; Captains J. Lake and C. Herbert to be Majors in the East India. Staff: Paymaster-General, G. H. Stirling, to be Paymaster; J. H. Strickland, to be Assistant Paymaster. Unattached: Lieut. W. G. Sutton to be Captain. Hospital Staff: Surgeon D. McPherson to have the local rank in Turkey of Inspector-General of Hospitals; C. Thompson, T. H. B. Crosse, and D. Bridges, to be Acting Assistant-Surgeons.

ADMIRALTY, APRIL 10.

Royal Marines: Second Lieut. O. W. Cuffe to be First Lieutenant.
BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.
J. GIBBS, Blue Lion-yard, Upper North-place, Gray's-inn-road, livery and stable keeper.—C. K. WITT, New Sarum, Wilts, grocer, tea dealer, and tobacconist.—R. NICHOLSON, Kingston-upon-Hull, sailmaker.

BANKRUPTS.

C. K. WITT, New Sarum, Wilts, grocer, tea dealer, and tobacconist.—C. and M. HARRIS, Gravesend, Kent, Yorkshire, whitesmiths and bolt makers.—P. SAMPHSON, Hythe, Kent, boot and shoe maker.—J. GRANT, Birmingham, tailor and draper.—L. LIPMAN, Charles-street, Northampton-square, Clerkenwell, manufacturing goldsmith and jeweller.—W. MEAD, Mill-street, Chancery-lane, commission-agent.—C. ABBOTT, James-street, Long-acre, licensed-victualler.—W. SUTCLIFFE, Bradford, Yorkshire, joiner and builder.—J. and G. BLAKE, Keighley, Yorkshire, grocers and tea-dealers.—T. BILLING, Cambridge, cooper.—W. HOLLADAY and J. CLEMENTSON, Watling-street, warehouses and manul-manufacturers.—J. W. DAVIS, Deptford, grocer and tea-dealer.—F. T. DODDINGTON, Aldersgate-street, City, manufacturer of lace falls and fancy goods.—SARAH SUTCLIFF, Lower Tunbridge, near Newchurch, Lancashire, innkeeper.—J.

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